FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 JUNE 1983

PLO Affairs

Crisis in Fatah — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and all the Palestinian leaders have made "mistakes," Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf affirmed in an interview with the UAE daily *Al-Khalij*. Asserting that he has "many objections" to 'Arafat and is among the "very few" in Fatah who oppose him, Khalaf said 'Arafat should "seriously question himself." Although Khalaf expressed support for the demands of the Fatah dissidents, he criticized their methods, expressing concern that a movement for reform led by "good men" has been infiltrated by "foreign factors."

Meanwhile, Musa 'Awwad, the officer commanding the Fatah branch in Lebanon, announced that the entire Fatah organization in Lebanon has joined the dissidents, placing all cadres under their command committee, JANA reported. Although AFP said Musa 'Awwad's defection has strengthened the dissidents' position, a PLO spokesman in Damascus cited by KUNA said that 'Awwad's support for the "undisciplined group" is not new and that his claim to be the official in charge of the Fatah organization in Lebanon is false. In another development PFLP and DFLP leaders George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah issued a joint statement calling for "democratic reform" within PLO institutions, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Khalaf in Moscow — The Fatah delegation headed by Salah Khalaf held talks in Moscow with the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with African and Asian Countries, which had issued the invitation for the visit, Moscow radio's Arabic service reported. While noting that the talks covered the Middle East situation, the radio did not mention the current crisis in Fatah, nor did Khalaf refer to it in an arrival statement broadcast by the radio. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said Soviet officials "expressed understanding" for the difficult role of the Fatah leadership at this stage, particularly because of attempts by "imperialism and Zionism" to undermine it.

Syria

Rejection of Golan-Lebanon Linkage — If the United States is hinting at presenting the Golan Heights issue in order to deceive Syria into accepting the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and entering the "Israeli-U.S. settlement process," then the U.S. leaders are showing "their ignorance" of Syria's position, a Damascus radio commentary declared. Asserting that Syria could have regained the Golan long ago had it been prepared to renounce its "Pan-Arab commitment in exchange for regional benefits," the radio said Syria's decision to reject the "agreement of submission" in Lebanon is not subject to compromise or discussion. The agreement, "in its present form and contents," should not be included in any serious discussion or contact pertaining to Lebanon or the region, the radio stated.

PDRY Delegation — A delegation from the PDRY's Yemeni Socialist Party arrived in Syria at the Ba'th Party's invitation, Damascus radio reported. The delegation leader indicated that he will deliver a message from PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to President Hafiz al-Asad, the radio noted.

Lebanon

Responding to light arms fire at an IDF tractor in the Al-Biqa' valley, the IDF fired bazookas and shells and silenced the source of the fire, ITIM reported. The clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio confirmed the clash, but monitored Syrian media have not mentioned any such incident.

Israel

Policy on Lebanon — While refusing to set a deadline for Syria's withdrawal from Lebanon, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir warned Syria that Israel "will not wait long without doing anything for the withdrawal of its soldiers from Lebanon," Jerusalem radio reported. Defense Minister Moshe Arens likewise announced in Paris that it is "a question of weeks" before Israel will take its next steps, according to the radio. Meanwhile, the opposition Labor Party called for an immediate IDF withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf and Beirut regions to a southern security zone, the radio noted.

Arens-Hernu Talks — Moshe Arens discussed the possibility of renewed military cooperation with France during his talks in Paris with French Defense Minister Charles Hernu, Jerusalem radio reported.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Press Conference — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi announced at a press conference reported by JANA that Libya does not want a Steadfastness and Confrontation Front meeting until the crisis within Fatah is resolved because it is "not yet clear" who the leader of the Palestinian revolution is: Yasir 'Arafat or Nimr Salih. While Libya, Syria, and the PDRY are ready for confrontation and are steadfast, he said, Algeria has expressed "different views" because it is "taking into account" Yasir 'Arafat's opinion. Libya is prepared to offer "whatever is required from it" to assist Syrian forces against Israel and is also ready to finance, arm, and train Arab fighters to join the Lebanese resistance against the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, Al-Qadhdhafi declared. The Libyan leader also confirmed a recent improvement in Saudi-Libyan relations, asserting that the Saudis are working to "rectify" the relationship.

Statement on Chad — U.S. allegations of unusual Libyan military activity aimed at intervening in Chad are a "U.S.-Sudanese-Egyptian attempt to justify U.S. reactionary intervention in Chad after the sweeping victories" of Goukouni Oueddei's forces, JANA declared in response to a recent State Department announcement on Libyan military preparations near the border with Chad. JANA reaffirmed Libya's commitment to remain neutral toward events in Chad unless foreign forces intervene there.

Conclusion of Turkish Operation

Turkish troops have left Iraq after successfully concluding their "mopping-up operation" against armed groups "comprising Armenian terrorists as well as people being sought in Turkey by the security forces," according to a Foreign Ministry statement carried by ANATOLIA. The operation was not "destructive" and only one Turkish soldier and one member of the armed groups were killed, the statement said.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian aircraft attacked and destroyed an Iraqi vessel southeast of Al-Umayyah, an Iranian military communique broadcast by Tehran radio announced. Monitored Iraqi media were silent on the incident.

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UAE Daily Interviews Fatah's Salah Khalaf

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[Interview with Salah Khalaf, identified by nom de guerre Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, before his departure for Moscow on 1 June by Jum'ah al-Lami, deputy managing editor of *Al-Khalij* — place not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Lami] What is going on in Fatah? Although 3 weeks or even more have passed since Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and the five officers made their move, the picture is still unclear to many people, especially here in the Arabian Gulf countries. We want to know the full picture from struggler Abu Iyad. What has the officer said and what has the command said?

Abu Iyad: Presenting the matter in this manner may not be realistic. The issue is not that of an officer's move; it is that there is a group of political and military cadres about whom I can say nothing except that they are strugglers in the Fatah movement. If they have been joined by intruders and aliens, this does not affect the essence of the people who made the recent move through Brother Abu Musa.

In order for the picture to be understood, I want to say first that every demand for development and reform in the movement is a correct demand. Every single member of Fatah, its cadres and strugglers, supports these demands and wants the movement to be developed and to reach the highest level of progress, especially since any movement that does not develop itself by itself is bound to experience some cracks, such as happened with us.

One has to go back a ways in order to understood the phenomena which took place. As a result of the many events which the Palestinian revolution experienced after 1974, we hardly had time to rest after a battle before engaging in another. We never stood seriously and truthfully to assess a previous stage in order to put the right person in the right place or to purge the movement — if I may say so — of some opportunist weeds that entered the body of this movement. As a result of accumulation and the lack of permanent solutions for problems, we expected certain faults within the movement. However, there is a difference between seeing these dangers and these negative phnomena in the movement and falling into a sin that is greater than a mistake.

In my opinion it is a sin for the wave of reformation and development to be led by the good men in the movement and then be infiltrated by foreign elements. Certainly, I don't try to ignore the foreign factor in order to avoid seeing the true picture.

He is the question. It is not just what the officers say. The issue is not Abu Musa alone. There is Abu Musa and there are two of the movement's Central Committee members. There are also some members and political cadres, both members and nonmembers of the Revolutionary Council. They all agreed that the current frameworks, both in the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council, are not good. Thus, they jumped over these frameworks through the phenomena that have emerged.

Once more, no matter what the demands were — and I don't disagree with anyone or argue with him about the need to pose them — I am against the phenomena because it will be inflitrated by the foreign factor and the foreign factor will influence it and as I said, the situation will change from a mistake to a sin.

[Al-Lami] This is now clear, but what if I were to come to Abu Iyad the political struggler and fighter in Fatah and ask him how he asseses the recent developments? And if he were to choose — and this is the important thing in the question — what would his point of view be regarding what has happened?

Abu Iyad: What do you mean by "if he were to choose?"

[Al-Lami] That is to declare his principled stand on this thing that is taking place in Fatah movement?

[Abu Iyad] As I have told you, there is more than one stand for reformation in the Fatah movement and these were not expressed through unusual or hostile means. I don't claim that I was the only person among those who always shout for reformation, development, and revival. I am by nature against individualism. I hate this individualism whereever it came from and I see that collectivism is the thing that can govern our relations as a movement. I see that democracy too, as a requirement for leadership and as a collective requirement for instutions, is truly capable of reviving the hopes of the Arab people and not only the hopes of the Palestinian people alone.

We have setbacks at this point which are more than just historic events. Once more if you ask I'd say honestly that the demands of these men are true and correct but they choose a method which, with regard to its timing and manner, in my opinion, benefits all the enemies of the Palestinian revolution. For instance, this is the first time the European media have opened fire on us from all directions in order to weaken the PLO. It is not Yasir 'Arafat or Abu Iyad or Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] that matters. What matters is that the PLO should not submit.

The onslaughts on Beirut and Lebanon were aimed at excludiing the PLO military and politically. And now when we, in the name of officers...God bears witness that I know they are very sincere, at least some of them — I cannot give certificates to all of them. And there are political cadres that make the same demands but through this method which can be exploited and has actually been exploited. More than this, we saw Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi calling for an "outcry," and he could have caused harm by this outcry. Whay? Because it is better and more honorable for these men to remain, despite the error, to stick to Fatah's ground and to the ground of the Palestinian revolution rather than being adopted by any Arab regime.

But due to the presence in Al-Biqa' and in Syria, not a single observer can say, after Al-Qadhdhafi declared his support, that there is any content. Let us say there is neutrality exercised by the Syrian brothers and this neutrality can be interpreted in one way or another as being in the the interest of these brothers. Thus, no matter how sublime or great their demands are, they may take us from the mistake to the sin, as it is in our principles that we

don't want any mandate from any Arab regime or any containment of our revolution by any Arab regime. Hence is the fear hat this phenomena may be contained in this way. Thus, I support the demands but I am against the methods.

[Al-Lami] I don't want to hide it from you,Abu Iyad, but I was in Damascus and I heard the opinions of all the Palestinian resistance circles on this matter.

Abu Iyad (interrupting): Please say everything that you heard. Let it be frank, without flattery. I really like a frank conversation because what is important is to listen to other people's opinions as they are without flattery.

[Al-Lami] I heard from Palestinian youths with little in the way of political interests. I also heard from experienced Arabs in the Emirates and from Palestinian leaders that when Abu Iyad declares his clear opinion in public — due to this known history of struggle — things will be settled.

Abu Iyad: I shall tell you the following, irrespective of the order of questions: When we received the news, that is, the news of what Brother Abu Musa did, I moved to Damascus and the first thing I did'nt do was go to Al-Biqa'. I know that many officers wanted to hear the opinion of the Central Committee or the opinions of members of the Central Committee. Then I sent some of the very best officers to Abu Musa especially to advise him that the Central Committee had decided in one way or another that negotiations and conversations about this issue should take place through me or through Brother Abu al-Lutf.

We sent officers and political cadres to Abu Musa to tell him: We are prepared to come to you to talk and take you alone to a place you choose to receive your demands and throw the ball to the Central Committee in order to preserve the framework and at the same time in order to cancel these phenomena so that the men who made them will not be suspected of being adventurers. Under normal circumstances, it would have cost them their lives.

Brother Abu Musa refused and implied that he had other comrades in Damascus — Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], Qadri [Samih Kuwayk], and other brothers. We reversed the procedure and requested to meet with Qadri and Abu Salih, but they didn't respond to our demands, giving many reasons, including that they were apprehensive about meeting us because we have been comrades for the past 20 years and that it was possible during these meetings that they would concede some of their demands. They also said they were afraid to dilute the issue and that some leaders could exploit this dialogue in order for 'Arafat not to withdraw his resolutions under many pretexts.

We used to say, myself and the brothers, that the guarantee is not Abu Musa's presence on a piece of land, nor is it the existence of an office in Damascus. The true guarantee is that these demands have become a public issue and no one can afford not to discuss it. Any brother can remain in his position and say: These are my demands.

More than a hundred mediators from various inclinations in the Palestinian resistance went to them. But none of these mediators was able to ascertain the central link of their demands. They used to say: a movement conference. Okay, but even a movement conference needs a dialogue through which we can negotiate. And they said: We have demands.

We continued to meet with our comrades in the resistance in Fatah during the 10 days of the sit-in. But all mediation and attempts at democratic dialogue to resolve this dispute did not succeed. Then we met as a Central Committee and I demanded that the committee make some concessions in terms of military resolutions, particularly with regard to Abu Hajim [Ahmad 'Atallah] and Haj Isma'il. We then adopted a series of organizational resolutions, including a meeting of the Revolutionary Council and a meeting of the general congress. Even these resolutions were described as diluted by the brothers, although Brother Abu al-Lutf and I did not go to Al-Biqa' until after we went to the men concerned, Abu Hajim and Haj Isma'il, and informed them of the resolution as it was.

Despite this, there is a continuation in this direction. And as the phenomena continued they began to attract — whether the brothers liked it or not — some opportunistic elements that are no less dangerous than some Fatah elements whom Abu Musa demands to be excluded. I don't want to hurt anyone by giving you names, but I say: Had there been a committee to call some people to account, it would first call those who opportunists who use Abu Musa's movement, irrespective of their numbers. After the foreign factor started to intervene we became fearful, especially following Al-Qadhdhafi's speech and some other interventions.

What to do? What is the way? Should I join Abu Musa, for instance? I don't believe I have the right, historically or honorably as far as the movement and the revolution are concerned, to go and join Abu Musa, "to discuss a military coup d'etat" as Abu Musa himself put it or as was put by some of his other brothers when they said they were a loud protest movement. That is, there is no need for a coup d'etat. Coup d'etat against whom?

Okay, would one who does not want a dialogue with the brothers he trusts under any circumstances want a dialogue with others? But if there are commitments that I know nothing about, I only hope that they will not prevent these meetings, especially between me and at least five or six of these cadres and officers. We have good and excellent relations, unless, as I said, the matter involves a coup d'etat, and I reject such a move because it will eventually result in corruption. If in the short run it has attracted a group of opportunists, what happens in the long run if it continues?

Answering you, truly as my brothers in the resistance and Fatah know, I can adopt even more than these demands. But the problem is that of a conflict within the movement and of an effort for development. These phenomena can be a great help for speeding the struggle of all of us, that is, if they do not go on too long and especially if it is not a coup d'etat. But if it is a coup d'etat, then this is another issue. But if the phenomena are reformatory and within the framework of the movement, then this is another thing. Thus I dealt with it as a demonstration of protest. A declaration, yes. A painful declaration of oppression and existance.

But time dragged on and matters reached the point that some of the resistance offices of supply, needs, and the garages were occupied. In fact, I was in Damascus at that time. I could not bear this situation. I felt as if I was suffocating and left Damascus immediately because I did not want to imagine that we had reached the point where we considered reformation as beginning with guarantees in the offices of supplies.

How did this take place? It is not important for me that an armed group occupied the building from inside and outside; this is not important for me. But is the of widening the conflict in this way sound and correct? You have heard statements made here and there that they should be deprived of supplies. This is not the reason at all. We know the problem is not in my occupying the garage or the procurement [offices]to shwo that I am a big movement or mutiny. I believe this is the second mistake and they are responsible for it. That is why I took a stand. Right from the start, I supported these demands and said we should all strive to achieve them with all democratic means and through democratic dialogue and to learn from these phenomena, which were a warning to us but which should not last longer than necessary because foreign factors would abort them from within.

By the way, I made efforts and I am still hopeful. I still believe that these brothers will not be dismissed or suspended and they will not be considered dissidents. Rather, they must return to the democratic dialogue regardless of the length of time. Ultimately, they must come back to us and we cannot abandon them. This is my stand.

[Al-Lami] What is happening, Brother Abu Iyad, is that the brother commander in chief's responsibilities and authority are being questioned. Some people in resistance circles say that the commander in chief is acting as a traditional Arab leader. Indeed, some of them say that following his talks with King Husayn,for example, 'Arafat did not put the Fatah Central Committee in the picture of what actually took place. Is this true?

Abu Iyad: Yasir 'Arafat, Abu Iyad, and every individual in this leadership have made mistakes. "Whoever is not guilty among you can stone her." No doubt 'Arafat, as a symbol, leader, and first official in the arena, is responsible for his mistakes more than anyone else. However, in my differences with him, I cannot say that 'Arafat is traditional or untraditional. There might be a certain policy of Yasir 'Arafat which might harm the progress of the revolution in the long run. But due to political reasons and for the sake of "salvation," 'Arafat cannot take different views on the political stand. It is possible that in his authority as commander in chief he has made mistakes in choosing a certain leader and has sometimes insisted on a commander who is not suitable in this position. However, on the political stand, 'Arafat cannot make a decision without the Central Committee. On the organizational level 'Arafat has made his mistakes like any human who makes mistakes, but on the political side 'Arafat can never hide anything from us.

The incident which is being referred to is this: 'Arafat went to Jordan for negotiations and King Husayn proposed various formulas to him. In return he returned these formulas and modified them according to his interpretation at that time without consulting his brothers so that this interpretation might lead to a compromise plan outside Reagan's plan. King Husayn took this solution and endorsed it because he felt Reagan might support it. When the endorsement came to Abu 'Ammar, he asked King Husayn's permission to consult the Central Committee. We went to Kuwait and met and unanimously rejected this paper. When we discussed it for a short time, 'Arafat knew that there were some wrong points in the paper and agreed to amend it, and in truth, the paper was canceled.

Let us be just. In political issues 'Arafat cannot act alone except when the issue is a press statement or interview. You know that at this time everyone is responsible for his interpretation, but on fateful issues he cannot act alone at all.

[Al-Lami] Whatever the situation is, some parties in the resistance say that the commander in chief sometimes draws strength from the Executive Committee against the Central Committee and the other way around to maintain his position.

Abu Iyad: This is a simplification of the issue. 'Arafat has diverse authorities in the Executive Committee. But in the Central Committee, he is only a member because it is Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] who leads our discussion in it. As I have said, the diverse authorities enable him to hide some things from some people and others, not basic issues but daily minor ones, and this is the nature of all Third World leaders. Let us not be unjust to him and not lump him with others. We must not forget certain stands by this man during the steadfastness in Lebanon in 1975. His history is long and we must not cancel people's history. 'Abu 'Ammar had his stands which made him our leader.

In fact, I have many objections to 'Arafat. I am like these [opponents]and probably one of the very few in Fatah who oppose Yasir 'Arafat. But we must not forget his history and heroism because that would mean a cancellation of part of our history. Abu 'Ammar is part of my history and that of every fighter.

It is true that Abu 'Ammar must seriously question himself and define right and wrong to keep the march "running" because in this long march man needs to be critical of himself.

[Al-Lami] The commander in chief's office in Tunis issued a circular 4 days ago asking Fatah Revolutionary Council members not to go to Damascus for the meeting. Why did this happen? Assuming the meeting will be held shortly, will the elected members attend, including the Executive Committee members as well as the appointed members?

Abu Iyad: As I have told you, we have adopted a series of miliaty and political measures including the formation of supervising financial, military, and organizational committees and issued circulars to this effect not only in Syria and Lebanon but in all areas. We also adopted other decisions including the convocation of the Revolutionary Council and adopted decisions to form committees to investigate all that is said inside the movement at the central level and on other levels.

Meanwhile, the incidents of the supplies and procurement [offices]in Damascus took place. We do not consider them minor incidents. The issue is not that of a garage or supplies. We felt hurt, and I am one of those who felt as if we were under a siege

more serious than that of Beirut. I frankly say that I feel uneasy and I convey this to all Arab brothers. I do not allow it to be recorded in the history of this revolution and movement and also in my personal history that we are ruled by any Arab regime, directly or indirectly. These incidents touched me greatly. In fact, we wanted to hold a meeting of the Revolutionary Council in Damascus but, in a fit of anger, we postponed this meeting and did not cancel it; we also continued the organizational, military, and politcal decisions.

It was assumed that the Revolutionary Council would issue a clear political statement. It is not 'Arafat who postponed the meeting but we in the Central Committee who dicided to postpone it and to leave Damascus. Why? Because we found ourselves in an unbearable situation. This was a planned advance [on the offices], whether our brothers in Damascus knew of it or not. I denied their knowledge, as Brother Khaddam said. I am inclined to believe Brother Khaddam. But perhaps some brothers exploited Syria's neutrality to do things which annoyed us because they would probably lead to bloodshed.

From the first day we decided that, under any circumstances, no drop of blood should be shed and that the dialogue should take a democratic form, although it took a military form to a certain extent (Abu Musa's sit-ins in some offices). This is the only reason behind the postponement of the Revolutionary Council meeting. For our part, we sent invitations to all Revolutionary Council members to attend the meeting including Brother Qadri, Brother Abu Salih, and others. Even Abu Musa was invited. However, the meeting was postponed and we hope it will be held in better circumstances after we end our obligations.

[Al-Lami] If we ask struggler and combatant Abu Iyad about his view of Colonel Abu Musa and the officers who rejected the appointments made by the commander in chief, what is his personal view of them regardless of their present stand?

Abu Iyad: I told you they are our brothers. I do not want to classify them one by one. Yet, I respect Abu Musa and consider him one of our courageous officers. He is not the most courageous but one of the courageous officers in this movement and his record is clean. There are many officers in the movement and I do not doubt his honesty, yet I fear he will be afflicted with the disease which allicts every person who becomes a leader at a certain stage. This is what I fear for him. The rejection of the appointments is too strong for me and the issue is bigger than this and I have explained it to you.

[Al-Lami] Syria has officially announced the formation of a delegation to mediate between the leadership and Abu Musa and his supporters. Is there any Syrian role in pushing some officers to their current stand? Does Colonel al-Qadhdhafi also have any role in this issue?

Abu Iyad: I firmly believe that the brothers in Syria knew about this move by some officers even if they did not approve of it. Let us be objective: I do not say Syria pushed them to do what they did. Let us be just. However, the Syrian leadership, or some in it, knew of Abu Musa's move before it was made. The statements being issued and the open announcements cannot be made without Syria's knowledge because the issue concerns the public. But the question is: Did the Syrians push the brothers?

As for Brother Col al-Qadhdhafi, he was also informed of the move though some brothers in the Libyan embassy in Damascus and through Ahmad Jibril. This explains all that we have heard. I believe that more than one meeting was held with the brothers who carried out this move. Once again I reiterate that I don't say the Libyans told the brothers to do this, but no doubt they knew about it and there is no need to produce evidence so long as Al-Qadhdhafi announced to the entire world that Abu Salih's move was a revolution within Fatah and asked the central organizations on the Palestinian scene to join it. I will be clear if I say that in doing so he harmed them more than he aided them, because Al-Qadhdhafi will harm any revolutionary movement that he advocates or adopts more than he helps it. In my view this is the dimension of the move which was made.

As for the Syrian party delegation, I thank them for any effort they make in any Arab direction to bring views closer together. I hope these efforts are serious and are aimed at reaching a settlement, although I have been favoring, and I still favor, the dialogue to be from the Palestinian resistance. But if we are unable to resolve the problem, any Arab party may intervene to bring views closer together. This is a good thing.

[Al-Lami] It has been observed recently that some of the small organizations are getting close to the Abu Musa group. When they are asked if they intend to set up a center that would be an alternative to the PLO, they do not give a decisive answer but say that events are developing quickly and that the interests of the people must be safeguarded. What is your view?

Abu Iyad: What do you mean by a second center?

[Al-Lami] I mean a second center for the PLO, that is, an alternative organization to the PLO.

Abu Iyad: In order to be fair one must not speak with reservations. One's heart aches for some of those young men who are burning with emotion. At the same time, there are some organizations that supported the unity of Fatah, the Palestinian revolution, and the PLO. They say that any correction in the course of the revolution must be made from within the framework of the Palestinian revolution, and not from outside it or by opportunist action. One remembers with pride and honor some of the small organizations such as the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Liberation Front, and the Arab Liberation Front — the last one does not have a presence in Syria although it maintains a presence in Al-Biqa' — which have supported the Palestinian revolution and its unity and supported Fatah and its unity.

As for the others, As-Sa'iqah for instance, I do not know what their stand is. There are other organizations such as the PFLP-General Command — not all the PFLP-General Command but some individuals from among them, and not all the Popular Struggle Front but also some individuals from among them — who acted in an opportunistic manner to cause further disarray in the ranks and mangle Fatah. They exaggerated the situation. I have read statements by some officials of these organizations and by Samir Ghawshah [leader of Palestinian Popular Struggle

Front],in particular, who says that he wants to change the Palestinian arena.

I assure these people that Fatah will never succumb to the plans to impose tutelage over it from any quarter. If this movement of open protest declared by Abu Musa and others does not return to the natural framework of Fatah, it will be an adventurist movement and will lose its value. If it returns to Fatah's framework and brings about the reforms, it will be a strong impetus for Fatah and the group will be rid of a useless adventure. All the opportunists will surface and the deep-rooted will remain: every revolutionary struggling Arab who wants Fatah to be strong, well developed, and rejuvenating and who wants Fatah to be the backbone of the Palestinian revolution and does not want it to err in basic matters. No one can monopolize the PLO because it represents the Palestinian and Arab will that was forged by the people's guns. Who can have an interest in dividing the PLO? Sometimes one says: Tell me who your allies are; I will know who you are. And we say that our good brothers in this "cry" for reform, as I call it, must ask who their allies are; then they will know exactly who they are and will not err too much.

[Al-Lami] The officers say that they will not resort to arms to resolve the dispute. Brother Qadri personally has told us that he will not allow a resort to arms. However, some reports say that the Abu Musa group failed in gaining control of a Fatah training camp a few days ago. What will Fatah do if such action is repeated in Damascus and do you believe that the consequences of such action will affect Al-Biqa'?

Abu Iyad: It is the Fatah leadership that makes the decision not to resort to arms. It is the Fatah leadership that has refused to use arms. Any small group within Fatah that resorts to arms will become another Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] phenomenon. Recourse to arms in the Palestinian arena is rejected. No one can be indepted to another in this matter. It is a revolutionary Palestinian and Arab decision. I said to my brothers, and Brother Abu al-Lutf said to Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam: These are the keys of all the Fatah offices. Take them over as well as all the camps. Our battle is not over an office in Damascus. This belittles the Palestinian struggle. Some people ask me how many are there with Abu Musa in the base. They said that 2 battalions have withdrawn and 10 remain with him. I answered that it is not important whether he has 10 or 1,000 with him. What is important is that there is Abu Musa, Abu Salih, and Qadri. They are symbols of a movement. Whatever the movement's size or image, these symbols exist. A leader is not assessed by the number of men with him. What is important is that the phenomena themselves exist. Am I assessed by the number of followers I have in Fatah? We are one movement. If matters are assessed in this manner, we will return to the era of decline and backwardness, the era of sectarian statelets. Certainly we are not like that. When we condemned the phenomena, why did we do so? It is because we are opposed to such methods. If we acquiesce, this means that we acquiesce to another officer who does not have Abu Musa's integrity and who says everyone is with him. He is not assessed like that.

A political movement is not assessed by the number of its followers, but by its political and organizational stands and its credibility. It is this that determins the importance of a leader in the Palestinian or Arab arena. I do not attach much significance to individuals or numbers. However, I am very annoyed when I hear that there is a conflict over an office. The brothers issue a statement in the name of the "committees of revolution until victory" and seize provisions and supplies. What is this? The committees occupied Fatah's garage and the offices of the scientific committee. Are we having a revolution or a military coup? Are we having a military coup in Palestine? This is Damascus. All our offices, institutions, and training camps are under Syrian protection. The soldier standing outside the gate of an office may not be able to confront two fedayeen, but he represents the Syrian Government. An attack on the office is therefore an attack on the Syrian Government and not an attack on us. Therefore, I said to the brothers: Hand over all the offices to them. This is not the problem. If this is a victory, there are many [Fatah] buildings in Damascus and they have identifying placques on them. This is no victory. The real victory is to deepen our concept. What should be done at this stage so that the action carried out for reform will not rebound against reform? Therefore, we say no to killing, fighting, or recourse to arms. This is the decision of all the Palestinians and not the decision of one party alone. Our decision is to resort to democratic dialogue.

[Al-Lami] Has the leadership received reports that a spirit of negativism has developed among the fighters as a result of recent events?

Abu Iyad: Of course, and also among the ranks of the people. We admit that with time this has happened, whether such time is 20 days or more. Such a period is not insignificant in the life of a revolutionary movement. With time, the one who is calling for reform is frustrated, and the one who wants reform is frustrated but condemns the action. You live in the UAE, and I have sensed this in Kuwait. Definitely, in other Arab societies we will find that hope has been frustrated. The Palestinian revolution is the hope. The Palestinian revolution is not a regime that lines up with important regimes. When the Palestinian revolution becomes a regime in which there are coups, this is bound to affect the morale of the fighters and masses. However, if we speed up the solution and institute reforms and do not resort to stifling or watering down the issue, then I believe this will be a leap forward for Fatah.

[Al-Lami] With regard to the Soviet role in Syria, do you believe the Soviet role will go as far as a military clash with the United States? If that should happen, will it be a limited clash within the framework of a limited Syrian-Israeli war, that is, by proxy?

Abu Iyad: I tend to believe that the Soviets have openly taken up the challenge. Soviet political and military support for Syria is clear. I myself have seen Syrian preparations backed by Soviet support.

To what extent can the war between the two countries develop? I believe that there are red lines between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. It is possibile that a confrontation will take place between them through Israel and Syria and through the PLO. I believe that in our calculations this is a likely possibility.

[Al-Lami] Palestinian-Syrian relations is an issue that preoccupies the minds of many people who call for the establishment of a revolutionary eastern Arab front. Do you not believe that the state of Syrian-Palestinian relations will pave the way for such an eastern front?

Abu Iyad: At the PNC session we invited the brothers in Syria for talks. Following the meeting between Brother Abu 'Ammar and President Hafiz al-Asad, lengthy talks were supposed to be held to assess what happened in the past and then bases for establishing firm relations were to be drawn up. However, what happened has happened. Was not one of the objectives of the brothers [the Abu Musa group] to complicate Syrian-Palestinian relations? How often did journalists ask me about Syria's connection with what happened and how often did I deny it? Why did I deny it? I denied it because I am anxious not to respond to those who want to push us toward fighting, even if such fighting should take the form of statements. I hope all of us will rise to the occasion and establish such a front. Our military contribution to the battle is bound to be much less than Syria's because the battle involves aircraft, missiles, and tanks, and we have only fighting men. However, our political importance is great. The utilization of the military and political capabilities of the Syrians, the Palestinians, and the Lebanese nationalists can bring about a broad Arab arena that supplies the front with physical, political, and military strength; hence we support the call for an eastern Arab front. I hope we will all rise to the occasion before the opportunity is lost. We are serious on this matter, all the bitterness which the brothers in Syria have and which we have notwithstanding.

Compromise on Fatah Problems Being Worked Out

NC031500 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Riyadh, June 3 (AFP) — A compromise solution seems to be on the point of being worked out to end divisions which have wracked Fatah, the main group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). PLO representative in Saudi Arabia Rafiq Natshi, whose nom de guerre is Abu Shakir, told AFP today that the reshuffle of top PLO positions in Lebanon which sparked the revolt had been set aside and dissident commanders had been confirmed in their jobs.

Mr Natshi, considered a moderate member of the PLO, said the call for reforms by the dissident commanders who opposed the political line of PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat had the backing of the PLO.

He also said that there was no evidence that Syria or Libya had played any role in the dissensions within the PLO, but added that Libya was exploiting differences within the organisation.

Mr Natshi said that talks currently taking place in Damascus with the dissidents centred on how to carry out the reforms.

Yesterday, PLO number two Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] also came out in favour of the dissidents and said in a statement to the United Arab Emirates newspaper *Al-Khalij* that Mr 'Arafat should be open to self-criticism.

Monte Carlo Reports Agreement

JN031608 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] PLO representative in Riyad Rafiq an-Natshah, alias Abu Shakir, today announced that the command and the opposition within the Fatah movement have reached a settlement which stipulates cancellation of the military formations decision adopted by the Fatah command regarding the northern and Al-Biqa' areas in Lebanon. This decision was a main reason behind the eruption of differences within Fatah.

AL-KHALIJ on Developments in Fatah Dispute

GF030932 Manam WAKH in Arabic 0808 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 3 Jun (WAKH) — Press reports in Ash-Shariqah said today that the Soviet Union is making intensive and silent efforts to resolve the dispute within Fatah. In a report datelined Damascus the UAE paper *Al-Khalij* said that a Soviet delegation currently visiting Syria visited PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Al-Badawi refugee camp [near Tripoli, Lebanon] 2 days ago to discuss the matter.

Al-Khalij said that yesterday Lebanon's Al-Biqa' was the scene of great Lebanese and Palestinian activity following the arrival in the area of a delegation representing the parties in the Lebanese national movement. The delegation met with senior Palestinian officials from Fatah and the opposition.

Al-Khalij cites Jihad Salih, official spokesman of the Colonel Abu Musa group, as saying: "the officers movement in Fatah is not a military coup. We are opposed to any coup in any Palestinian organization. What we are calling for is a correction of the Palestinian revolution's course." He affirmed that Yasir 'Arafat "is the leader of the Palestinian revolution on the basis of the political program approved by Fatah's fourth congress, and we call for the implementation of this program politically and organizationally."

Jihad Salih denied any connection between the opposition movement and any Arab regime and said: "The current dispute within Fatah has nothing to do with individuals. It is a political dispute over correcting the course of the Palestinian revolution."

PLO Radio on Fatah Delegation's Moscow Visit

JN022020 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] The Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, delegation led by Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, continues its official visit to the USSR. The delegation includes Brothers Abu as-Sa'id [Khalid al-Hasan] and Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], members of the Fatah Central Committee, and Brother 'Abbas Zaki, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council.

The delegation was received upon arrival at Moscow airport by several Soviet comrades representing various official and social organizations, members of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries, and a large number of representatives of the Soviet media. They all came to the airport to express their great interest and respect for this delegation, which represents the Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, the backbone of the Palestinian revolution — a revolution that has become the strong base and vanguard of the Arab national liberation movement. This impression was reiterated by the comrade Soviet officials as an expression of their deep understanding of the difficult circumstances of the Arab liberation movement. They realize that the Palestinian revolution bears the primary responsibility in confronting the imperialist-Zionist conspiracy against the Arab peoples. This conspiracy uses the most modern methods in terms of destruction, killing, agreements, initiatives, and other things to deal blows to the Arab people's aspirations for freedom, independence, and prosperity.

The Soviet comrades reiterated their understanding of the difficult and strenuous role of the Fatah leadership at this stage, particularly since it has become the target for attempts by imperialism and Zionism to strike at and undermine it. The imperialists and Zionists have recruited their agents in the region and their media to instill doubt about the PLO leadership, which is represented by Yasir 'Arafat, who has become the symbol of Palestinian and Arab struggle and who threatens the imperialist and Zionist interests in the region. They want to eliminate him, particularly now that he enjoys the respect of world public opinion and the support of the forces that struggle for peace. This respect and support for our Palestinian revolution and people has become a threat to the imperialist and Zionist interests in the Middle East. This visit is important because of the dangerous situation in the Arab region, particularly since the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese-U.S. agreement. That agreement is aimed at reinforcing the Zionist-U.S. occupation of the region, liquidating the Lebanese nationalist forces, and continuing to physically liquidate the Palestinian resistance. It also aims at destroying the achievements made by the Arab national liberation movement, thanks to the heroic and hostoric steadfastness of the leadership and people of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement. This steadfastness enjoys the respect and admiration of world public opinion, which has called for a trial of the criminals and has exposed the U.S. policy and its tool, Israel, in oppressing nations with the aim of dominating the world and hampering peace.

The delegation will hold intensive meetings with Soviet comrades that will be interspersed by meetings at the headquarters of the CPSU Central Committee, the Kremlin, the Foreign Ministry, and the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. Today the delegation will visit Lenin's tomb and the monument of the unknown soldier and will place floral wreaths on them in appreciation for the founder of the October Revolution, the great Lenin, and the unknown soldiers who sacrificed their lives in defense of the socialist homeland, the USSR, the great country that supports nations which are struggling for their freedom, independence, and prosperity.

Radio Monte Carlo: DFLP, PFLP Criticize 'Arafat

JN021810 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1725 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris — recorded]

[Text] In a step imbued with political connotations regarding the internal division within the Fatah ranks, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], led by Nayif Hawatimah, and the PFLP led by George Habash have released a joint political statement in which the two fronts affirmed that adherence to the PNC resolutions is the means to bolster Palestinian national unity and independent Palestinian decisionmaking. The statement said verbatim: Accelerating the democratic reform within PLO institutions and bodies and within the ranks of the Palestinian revolution forces dictates that all democratic and [word indistinct] be recruited for [word indistinct] and that the role of all the bureaucratic, bourgeois, military, administrative, and diplomatic factions be terminated. This reform should be based on and adhere to national unity and the internal democratic dialogue.

The statement called on the PLO [words indistinct]. It also called for escalating struggle to abort the Reagan plan and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Observers maintain that the statement's importance lies in the implicit criticism of some aspects of Yasir 'Arafat's leadership, whereas it expressed some kind of support for the dissidents.

In another development a Palestinian source who declined to be named has asserted that Abu 'Ammar has decided to transfer his headquarters to Tripoli temporarily for the time being.

AL-WATAN Cites PFLP's Jibril on Split Within Fatah

LD021848 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, Shaban 21, June 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command) has declared that current developments in the Palestinian Arena, particularly within Fatah, had a big influence on the entire Palestinian scene.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *"Al-Watan"* today, he said, "we are concerned not only with these developments but are awaiting the real revolution to erupt, because of them, and to realise the Palestinian people's and revolution's unity".

He added, "For the first since 1965, we are expecting, after these developments, that the united Palestinian political and military edifice will emerge. Names like Popular Front (General Command), Fatah, As-Sa'iqah, popular and democratic will disappear and (?meet) within one front similar to the Algerian Liberation Front or the Vietnamese Liberation Front. We are certain that we will arrive at such programmes soon".

Jibril refuted accusations directed at the P.F.L.P. (G.C.) alleging that it was backing the revolutionary movement within Fatah. "I

believe these accusations are intended to create the illusion that events within Fatah are caused by external factors. They are also intended to reduce their importance and create hostility within Fatah against an alleged foreign or Arab or Palestinian danger posing Fatah."

He stressed, "Those who are staging the new revolutionary movement do not want to divide Fatah, but want a radical reform within Fatah's political and military edifice and want to have democracy, which protects the national march towards Palestine".

He added, "We in the General Command feel content with these revolutionary cadres and join hands with them. We regret the accusations directed at us and regard them as mere air bubbles".

He asserted, "Events within Fatah are tantamount to a historic turning point of influence not only on Fatah but on the entire Palestinian and Arab scenes. The day will come when these [words indistinct] will close down and the revolution will actually erupt as of now. The past 18 years have been a stage of revolutionary preparations".

On the Lebanese-Zionist agreement of shame, he said, "Events in Lebanon, which culminated in the agreement drawn by America, do not concern the Lebanese people alone, but also the future of Arab and Palestinian struggle. This agreement is no different from the Camp David accords".

Concerning errors within the Palestinian revolution, he said, "There are such errors, which should be corrected. For example the Palestinian forces dispersed in exile should be regrouped in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon".

"Some Arab states and America were behind this military dispersal of the Palestinian revolution, because they thought that the Arab confrontation with the Zionist enemy had ended after the battle of Beirut. They put all their hopes on the Reagan plan and thought that everybody will kneel".

WAFA Quotes PLO Official on Dissident's Statement

LD021844 Kuwait KUNA in English 1724 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, June 2 (KUNA) — A spokesman for the Palestinian revolution Thursday commented on the news that Abu Akram [Musa 'Awwad] has joined the undisciplined group within Fatah organizational affairs in Lebanon. The spokesman said that Abu Akram joined the group right from the start and reports of his joining now shows the extent of bankruptcy the group has reached, the Palestinian news agency (WAFA) reported.

As to Abu Akram's claim of being the official in charge of Fatah organization affairs in Lebanon, the spokesman reminded that Abu Akran was deprived of all his official responsibilities in Lebanon since departure from Beirut because of violations he committed. He was prevented from attending meetings of the

Palestine National Council in Algiers because of these violations, WAFA report added.

Fatah Central Committee Holds Meeting 1 Jun

GF021952 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee held a meeting for its brother members present in Al-Biqa' last night. During the meeting, which lasted until a late hour, threats made by the Israeli radio through the Israeli military spokesman against the PLO, the situation in the region in light of recent developments including the Israeli preparations, the escalating military situation in the past 72 hours, the international interventions to prevent an outbreak of the situation in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon were discussed. The committee also discussed a number of internal issues, foremost of which were the results of the problem which some parties are trying to intensify and support by all means and methods.

'Arafat Chairs Military Meeting in Ba'labakk

NC030804 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Within the framework of the Palestinian infighting, the body of a Palestinian follower of Yasir 'Arafat was found in the township of Kafr Zabad last night.

Last night 'Arafat inspected the Palestinian Wavell camp in Ba'labakk and chaired a meeting of Palestinian military commanders.

Yasir 'Arafat Concludes Visit to Ba'labakk

NC030834 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports that Fatah leader Yasir 'Arafat went to the north this morning after holding several meetings at the Wavell camp in Ba'labakk last night.

AL-WATAN: 'Arafat, Al-Asad To Meet Shortly

GF021004 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Jun (QNA) — Quoting an informed Palestinian source, the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* reported today that a Syrian-Palestinian summit between President Hafiz al-Asad and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat will be held in the next few days to discuss their differences, the situation in Al-Biqa', and the Lebanese-Israeli accord and to put forward a joint Syrian-Palestinian working plan to face challenges. The source affirmed that the meeting will result in the formation of a Syrian-Palestinian permanent committee at the highest level which will meet periodically when needed. Preparatory meetings began 2 days ago to put forward steps and propose them to the leaders.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas* reported today that Fatah's Central Committee decided after its recent meetings in Damascus to confine all decisions on transfers and promotions of the military from the ranks of major upward to a special

committee within the Central Committee as the first in a series of steps which the Central Committee will take at its next meetings.

Fatah Official Expects 'Sudden Developments'

GF030930 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 3 Jun (QNA) — A leading Fatah official has announced that surprise developments are expected to take place next week with regard to resolving the current differences between Fatah's leadership and some of the dissident elements. In a statement to the QNA correspondent today the official said that positive signs have begun to appear as a result of the efforts and good offices of several Arab and Palestinian quarters to end the dispute.

The official said that all Fatah leaders and commanders have stressed their anxiousness to settle the matter through dialogue and have responded favorably to the efforts that are being made to heal the rift within Fatah. He asserted that Palestinian political and military unity will be achieved and that all the disturbances within Palestinian organizations resulting from divisions will disappear forever.

The official declined to say anything about what steps have been made or about the results of the mediation efforts. He merely said: "All the signs are encouraging so far. They will inevitably lead to the return of normality."

In conclusion the official said that an important meeting will be held in Damascus soon in which all the parties concerned will take part. Fatah's internal and organizational affairs will be discussed at the meeting in a democratic spirit with the aim of serving the interests of the Palestinian revolution, unifying stands, and directing all guns at the common enemy, he said.

AS-SIYASAH: Reagan To Tour Mideast Countries

GF021146 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1010 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Press reports in Kuwait said today that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will make a quick visit to the Middle East next month. However, they did not mention when this tour will definitely start and which countries it will include.

As-Siyasah quoted Arab diplomats from New Yrok and Washington as saying that Reagan considers the Middle East the starting point of his election campaign, particularly after his comments at the Williamsburg summit which further strengthened the dollar in the international currency market. The diplomats pointed out that Reagan's tour, besides having the above-mentioned investment nature, is regarded by the U.S Administration as a completion of what Sectetary of State George Shultz achieved with the Lebanese-Israeli agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

They stated that Washington has become more content now on the destiny of the "Shultz" agreement and added that U.S. officials agreed on the importance of Reagan's tour only after the obstacles of the agreement, in their opinion, started to ease in a way they did not anticipate in the past 2 weeks.

The diplomats did not want to list the countries which will be included in Reagan's tour, but only stated that it will certainly include the main parties in the peace operation in the Middle East.

Briefs

Loans to Bangladesh — Jidda, 1 Jun (QNA) — An agreement was signed at the headquarters of the Islamic Development Bank in Jidda today according to which the bank will finance three foreign trade operations worth $18 million with Bangladesh. The first agreement involves importing 188,000 metric tons of cement from Indonesia worth $10 million. The second agreement involves importing 134,000 metric tons of (Aklankar) from both Turkey and Djibouti worth $6 million, and the third agreement involves importing 30,000 metric tons of phosphate from Jordan worth $2 million. [Doha QNA in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Jun 83 GF]

Venezuelan Minister on Status of Oil Market
PA020426 Paris AFP in Spanish 1048 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Caracas, 1 Jun (AFP) — Oil prices have stabilized and the international oil market has responded positively, according to Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines.

He noted that, at the same time, the occasional oil market, known as the "spot" market, has stabilized, which is significant in view of the activity that takes place there at times of uncertainty in the oil industry.

Calderon will travel to Paris on Thursday, 2 June, to attend the meeting of OPEC's followup committee that is to begin on 7 June, during which the effects on the market of resolutions agreed upon by the organization in London in February will be assessed.

In London the OPEC members decided to reduce the price of Arab 34 grade API [American Petroleum Institute] oil to $29 per barrel and to set a production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels per day.

However, the Venezuelan minister pointed out that OPEC's total oil production has not been "too satisfactory" and that it currently is only 15.5 million barrels a day, because not all OPEC members were able to meet their assigned quotas. Calderon attributed this situation to the end of winter in the industrial countries.

He predicted that an analysis of the organization's oil prices and real production will take priority at the Paris meeting. OPEC's followup comittee will also study the situation involving inventories (strategic stocks in industrialized countries) and exports from non-OPEC countries.

In this respect, the committee will analyze a report by OPEC experts, on the basis of which recommendations will be drafted for OPEC's regular conference of ministers, scheduled to start on 18 June in Helsinski, Finland.

In addition to Calderon, this OPEC Committee is composed of Ministers al-'Utaybah of the UAE, Belkacem Nabi of Algeria, and Soebroto of Indonesia.

KUWAIT

Minister Denies Knowledge of GCC Oil Meeting

LD021720 Kuwait KUNA in English 1603 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, June 2 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah denied knowledge of an upcoming conference of the oil ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, during the holy month of Ramadan.

The minister was replying to a question put to him by the Kuwaiti Arabic daily *Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm* Thursday, on a report carried by one of the Gulf news agencies Wednesday quoting what it described as informed sources in Riyadh. The agency report said the GCC ministers will discuss coordination of their stand in light of the changing trends in the supply and demand for oil and the OPEC resolutions adopted in London in mid March on production and prices.

Shaykh 'Ali assured the daily that he had no knowledge of an extraordinary conference of the GCC oil ministers in Ta'if during the holy month of Ramadan (mid June through mid July).

The agency report further said the ministers were also to lay down a fresh financial policy based on the declining oil prices, and the question of the oil leakage from the Iranian Nowruz well into the Gulf waters.

UAE

Salah Khalaf View on Fatah Opposition Discussed

GF021007 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Ash-Shariqah, 2 Jun, (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *Al-Khalij* commented on the contents of the comprehensive interview which Salah Khalaf, [alias Abu Iyad], one of the most prominent leaders of Fatah, gave to the newspaper and which was published in today's issue. It said it is understood from this interview that the protest which Colonel Abu Musa and his colleagues had undertaken has fulfilled its task as "their demands became a public issue which cannot be ignored, disregarded or contained through solutions which are not final."

Al-Khalij said it is also understood from Abu Iyad's interview that the possibility of keeping things in Fatah as they were is not likely "because what happened created a new situation which Fatah's No 2 man described as demands on all thecadres of the organization leading the Palestinian revolution." It is also understood that maintaining the status quo without starting reforms within Fatah's framework and through democratic dialogue "will not lead the Abu Musa group to abandon its announced goals or weaken the credibility of its demands which have become a public issue."

Al-Khalij said what Abu Iyad has proposed calls for a serious, patriotic, and patient pause by all parties, particularly the opposition group "so as not to make the current situation a loophole through which the enemies of the revolution and the enemies of the Arab nation would pass to deal a deadly blow to the biggest commando organization, a thing which will weaken the PLO which is the legitimate representative of the national Palestinian rights and demands."

The newspaper said what Abu Iyad said about the real guarantee for the demands of Abu Musa group "is correct and realistic." Abu Iyad's words were wise, the paper added.

Al-Khalij called on all to respond to the words of Abu Iyad to rise to the level of the threats, challenges and the vision which have been proposed before it is too late and before the national Palestinian action receives a setback which will be morebitter and more destructive than that of Beirut.

PDRY

YSP Delegation Departs for Damascus Visit

GF021925 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] A YSP delegation led by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, left Aden for Damascus today, for an official visit lasting several days, within the framework of the bilateral relations between the YSP and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

In a statement to ANA, 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir said that his visit to Syria expresses the PDRY's solidarity with Syria in confronting the Zionist-imperialist plan to liquidate the Palestinian issue and impose the Zionist-imperialist hegemony on the region. In his statement, he stressed that the PDRY will always stand next to Syria in its confrontation of this plan,and will continue to work with all its capabilities to foil all those aggressive plans which are against the hopes and ambitions of the Arab peoples.

At the conclusion of his statement, he said that during this visit, all aspects of cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries will be discussed.

He was seen off by Brother As'ad (Musallam), member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and a number of officials from the Secretariat of the YSP Central Committee.

YAR

Indian Minister of State Departs 2 Jun

GF021311 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Indian Minister of State for External Affairs A.A. Rahim left San'a' today following a 3-day visit to the YAR. During the visit, the Indian minister met with the leader, the president and secretary general of the General People's Congress and held talks with Foreign Ministry officials. The talks dealt with the ways of developing cooperation between the two friendly countries in addition to issues of mutual interest.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, the Indian minister expressed his great happiness at the visit. He described his talks as successful and productive. He said these talks dealt with bilateral relations and views on a number of international issues. Ending his statement, the minister wished further progress and development in the bilateral relations.

The Indian minister was seen off by the YAR foreign minister and member of the Standing Committee, 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, a number of Foreign Ministry officials, a Foreign Ministry protocol representative, and the staff of the Indian Embassy in San'a'.

Ghali Holds Talks With Colombo in Rome 2 June

NC021610 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Rome, 1 Jun (MENA) — Following his arrival in Rome this morning, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo.

The meeting was attended on the Egyptian side by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi and Ambassador Sa'd al-Fararji. It was also attended by the director of the Italian Foreign Ministry's Political Department and of the Middle East Affairs desk.

A MENA correspondent has learned that the two ministers made an in-depth analysis of the situation prevailing in Lebanon and the Middle East in light of the recent developments, the results of the Williamsburg summit conference, and Italy's role in the European Community, particularly because the situation existing in Lebanon and the Middle East will figure as one of the most important items on the agenda of the coming European Community summit conference that will be held in Stuttgart, Germany, on 17 June.

The talks of Dr Butrus Ghali and Emilio Colombo also covered the 19th session of the OAU summit that will convene in Addis Ababa next Monday and the efforts that Egypt has exerted to create an appropriate atmosphere to ensure success for this conference in preserving OAU and African solidarity.

Dr Butrus Ghali reviewed the results that were produced by the summit conference that was held in Khartoum between President Husni Mubarak and President Ja'far Numayri on the beginning of work of the integration institutions.

The MENA correspondent has learned that Dr Butrus Ghali will meet with His Holiness Pope John Paul II in the Vatican prior to Dr Ghali's departure from Rome to Addis Ababa.

Official Comments on OAU, Chad Situation

NC021648 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 2 (AFP) — The Organisation of African Unity summit conference due to open in Addis Ababa next week could well be the last chance to overcome the crisis within the organisation, an Egyptian junior minister said today.

Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs 'Umran ash-Shafi'i said that it would be fatal for the OAU if the meeting failed to take place after the two abortive attempts last year to convene this 19th summit conference in Tripoli, Libya.

Egypt would like the controversial Sahrawi Republic (SDAR) to give the Addis meeting a miss.

Mr ash-Shafi'i said that this would not be asking too much of the Polisario front, which proclaimed the SDAR in the face of Moroccan claims to the former Spanish Sahara.

Divisions over the admission of the SDAR to the organisation and the question of Chadian representation were the two main issues which led to the postponement of the conference.

Polisario should honour its pledge, made in Tripoli, to stay away from the meeting while African heads of state and government discussed the problem. Its absence would "certainly generate political goodwill for it in Addis Ababa", Mr ash-Shafi'i said.

After the proposed Tripoli summit was first blocked on the Saharan issue the SDAR agreed to stay out of the meeting while the question was debated by African leaders. However the meeting fell short of a quorum and Polisario leaders have since maintained that the agreement no longer stands.

"The key to the problem does not lie with Polisario alone," the minister said. "States which have recognised the SDAR should also have their say. This problem can be solved if traditional African wisdom prevails".

Egypt has recognised neither Polisario nor the SDAR. The government here believes that the dispute should be resolved through a referendum in the Sahara under international supervision, as agreed during the 1981 OAU summit conference in Nairobi.

Mr ash-Shafi'i said Egypt hoped that Morocco would honour its pledge to hold the referendum, with observers from the OAU and the UN.

The Cairo government welcomed the recent meeting between Morocco's King Hassan and president Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria, the main supporter of Polisario since the war in the Sahara broke out in 1975. Officials here have expressed disappointment that there was no follow-up to the first meeting between the two North African leaders.

Mr ash-Shafi'i said that as far as Egypt was concerned there was no dispute over who should represent Chad, where former President Goukouni Oueddei is now trying to establish an administration in the north, with Libyan backing, opposed to the government of Hissein Habre.

The legal government was the one installed in the capital (Mr Habre's) and which had represented the country at the Non-aligned Summit Conference in New Delhi, Mr ash-Shafi'i said.

The minister said that the situation in Chad affected Egypt "inasmuch as it bears on the security of Sudan, which is linked to Egypt" by a defence treaty.

Referring to the Libyan presence in Chad's northern Aouzou Strip, Mr ash-Shafi'i said that Chad should extend its sovereignty over the whole of its territory".

NPUG General Secretariat Issues Statement

PM030818 Cairo Al-Ahali in Arabic 25 May 83 p 8

["Text" of statement issued by General Secretariat of National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG]: "Grouping Party Calls on Nationalist Forces to Stand Shoulder to Shoulder in Order to Consolidate Democracy, Liquidate Parasites, Do Away With Corruption, and Halt Deterioration of Standard of Living"]

[Excerpts] Egypt is going through a multifaceted crisis inherited and its effects are affecting all the nationalist forces and the people's masses. There were signs that certain positive changes in the policies inherited from As-Sadat were likely to be made and indeed certain steps in this direction were taken in response to demands by the popular masses and at President Husni Mubarak's orders. But these steps, which did not change the essence of the policy being followed, soon slowed down until they almost stopped. In fact pressures by internal and external forces that have no interest in change have been and are still being exerted in order to go back on these steps. This has led to further exacerbation of the crisis rather than solving it.

The past few months have witnessed the escalation of conflict over the future of the country; public opinion has been building up demanding that real measures be taken to change the policies of the parasitic elements that are causing the crisis and to eliminate parasitic activities. The conflict recently heightened because of the insistence by certain elements in the ruling [National Democratic] party on detracting from the existing limited democratic freedoms and as a result of the worsening corruption phenomenon and the failure to take measures to uproot it and to prevent its recurrence. It is also a result of the exacerbation of the economic crisis, the continued increase in the cost of living, and the government's inability to take steps to halt the deterioration of the standard of living of the toiling masses. Finally, it is also a result of continuing to pursue foreign policies which, in the present circumstances of Arab weakness, lead to strengthening U.S. hegemony and encouraging Israeli wantonness in the Arab world.

The outcome of all this was further burdens and restrictions from which the masses are suffering, which has led to greater demand by the people's masses for the condemnation of parasitic elements and for real solutions to be found to the masses' economic, social, and political problems. Faced with this positive development in public opinion the parasitic elements launched a counterattack whose aim is to block any attempt at real change or any measures that may harm their interests. This counterattack reached its climax toward the end of last April with the launching of an intensive press campaign whose aim is to revive and whitewash Sadatism. Although the voices of the coordinators of this campaign have been lowered recently, we expect more such campaigns will take different forms in order to achieve the same purpose, which is to preserve their interests. But the facts of the situation indicate that it is no longer possible to cover up this all-embracing crisis which is throttling the country and that there is no escaping taking drastic measures in order to get out of it.

The Egyptian people, who have long struggled for democracyy,realize that democracy is not just slogans to be raised and pronouncements to be made. Democracy is the right of the majority to rule and of the minority to express itself and to present itself to the masses so as to win them to its side so that one day it will become the majority and will obtain its right to rule in order to implement the policies it advocates.

Our party does not deny that after President Mubarak assumed office steps were taken that enabled the existing parties to publish newspapers and to exercise criticism freely without being persecuted or harassed, something that we appreciate. But this right remains at risk and threatened as long as the government, the ruling party, and the dominating factions believe that any real uncovering of their mistakes and exposure of their shortcomings is a threat to their domination and, therefore, is a violation of democracy that requires gagging mouths, restricting the freedom of publication, and threatening to end the existing limited democratic practices.

But democracy is not the freedom of publishing alone, a freedom which is under a constant threat. Restrictions continue to be imposed on the establishment of parties, students unions, and trade and professional unions as well as on the right of assembly and engaging in popular activities. Also, the exceptional laws that are contrary to the constitution and a threat to public freedoms continue to be enforced.

In this regard our party particularly stresses the need to allow freedoms, abolish the laws restricting them, and respect the freedom of mass and political organization. It affirms the independence of all the democratic institutions and the need to abolish all the laws that hinder the effectiveness and development of the masses' activities. The party calls for the freedom of establishment of political parties and the publication of party papers. It particularly and urgently stresses the need to ensure the freedom of public meetings by the existing parties as well as the freedom of candidacy for trade, professional, and students unions without interference by the socialist prosecutor, the administration organs, or the security authorities.

Our party also stresses the extreme importance of creating conditions for genuine public expression without pressure or falsification. Therefore, the question of elections becomes a vital issue in this regard. Our party calls for the need for elections to be held in an atmosphere of total impartiality.

Our party also asserts in this regard that constitutional legality and the rule of law are the cornerstone of any democratic regime. But constitutional legality is not only a procedural matter but, first and foremost, it is adherence to the letter and spirit of the constitutional provisions and their lofty aims. Therefore, the creation of a law contrary to the desire of those to whom this law will apply or enacting legislation in a matter of hours before a thorough study and examination is made cannot accord with objective constitutional legality.

The slogan of honesty and punishing those responsible for corruption which President Mubarak raised was welcomed by our party and by the people. The people generally supported bringing some of the heads of corruption before the Court of Ethics. Although we support hunting down the leading corruptionists, our party pointed out from the beginning that wiping out and eradicating corruption requires more than trials and referring the corrupt ones to justice, even if it may involve all those known to have taken part in corruption. We have explained that corruption in Egypt is clearly linked to the economic policies that existed in the past, to giving a free rein for speculation to parasitic elements and their greed, and to allowing the plundering of the public sector and small savers by parasitic elements who speculate with the money of others and make astronomical profits at the expense of the people's food, health, and even life

The trials of Rashad 'Uthman. 'Ismat as-Sadat, and Tawfiq 'Abd al-Hayy before the Court of Ethics have revealed the extent of corruption in Egypt and the links to state and party leaders and the role of many officials in the various administrative and economic bodies in facilitating the plundering of the country.

The government's reluctance and failure to act has enabled the parasitic elements to exploit their domination of many economic posts so as to impose some sort of economic paralysis in the market and to use all means of pressure available to them to prevent any real steps to impose state control, supervision, and guidance of the country's economic life as well as to prevent referring more corrupt leaders to trial.

Our party demands firm action against the parasites and a comprehensive revision of the economic, administrative, and control regulations in force in order to uproot corruption and prevent its recurrence. Our party believes that the measures recommended by the Court of Ethics are the minimum that should be done in this regard. Our party also demands that those responsible for corruption be urgently referred to trial by a criminal court, that reports of the accounts department and the control and administration bodies be studied, and that officials responsible for violations or deviations be immediately brought to trial before the judiciary bodies concerned.

The Egyptian economy's increasing subordination to the world capitalist system, the conditions of the present world economic crisis, the drop in oil prices, and the continuing inflationary tendencies of the Egyptian economy have led to the exacerbation of the economic crisis in Egypt, rise in the rate of inflation, and price rises going out of control, all of which led to the deterioration of the standard of living of the Egyptian masses and middle income people. The government has failed to take steps to curb continued price rises and rapid deterioration of the standard of living of the masses.

Our party has demanded and still demands that firm measures be taken to curb inflation through strict price control, that the budget deficit be tackled with methods other than printing money, that greater reliance be placed on direct taxation to finance the budget, that tax exemptions and taxation rates for the higher income categories be reviewed , and that cuts in unnecessary expenditures be made. Our party has also demanded an urgent program to increase the country's production of essential commodities, particularly the principal agricultural products consumed by the masses, and to take steps to ensure strict adherence to economic guidance, particularly through the Central Bank's strict control of the credit policy, state control of imports, and protection of the Egyptian pound.

Although there have been limited positive stands in the country's policy toward the United States for solving the Middle East problem, this and the continued deterioration of the Arab situation has led to the consolidation of U.S. military and political hegemony in the Middle East. Under these circumstances Israel has been able to obtain an increasingly high reward for its aggression against the Arab homeland.

Recently the United States imposed a new Camp David on Lebanon that puts Lebanon under U.S.-Israeli control. It also imposed various measures to ensure security for Israel and to take Lebanon out of the Arab fold, thus threatening the Arab security as a whole. This has led to the nationalist forces rejecting the agreement, the forces that shouldered the burden of defending Lebanese soil against the Israeli invasion.

Our party calls for supporting the Lebanese nationalist forces' stand on the recent agreement and for Egypt's adoption of a true policy of active neutrality. It also calls for activating Egypt's independent role within the Nonaligned Movement and for Egypt's resumption of its leading role and its support for the Arab struggle against Israeli aggression and domination, and for seeking to create the conditions conducive to the liquidation of the Camp David policy.

Our party once again confirms its stand regarding the national issue by rejecting the establishment of any foreign bases. It appreciates the Egyptian negotiator's stand of rejecting the establishment of a U.S. military base in Ra's Banas, but it reaffirms its refusal of granting any military facilities on the Egyptian soil. It calls for measures to recover Tabah and for an end to Israeli attempts to procrastinate in negotiations on it. It also calls for the halting of all sorts of normalization of relations with Israel.

Coming out of the crisis calls for an end to the present reluctance and for deciding on the question of change in favor of the people's interest, for this is the responsibility of all the national forces loyal to Egypt.

Our party puts forward this program as a basis for a free dialogue between all the nationalist forces. The party has exerted and will continue to exert every effort to achieve the widest possible national alliance on the basis of this program and will always be ready to support every sincere effort to save Egypt from its crisis.

Long live Egypt the home of freedom, socialism, and unity.

[Signed] General Secretariat of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party

AL-AHRAM To Publish International Edition

NC021813 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 2 (AFP) — The Cairo daily *Al-Ahram* will next October begin publication of an international edition in Arabic and printed in London, the newspaper's president 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Bari told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today.

The international edition will be written in Cairo and transmitted in facsimile to London.

Its initial printing of 50,000 is expected to be bought by Egyptian and other Arab readers living in the United States, Canada, South America, Europe and Northern Africa.

Al-Ahram has a circulation of 600,000 in Cairo.

The newspaper will also next spring publish editions in Alexandria and Luxor for readers in upper Egypt and Sudan.

In addition, *Al-Ahram* is thinking of publishing an international Arabic edition to be printed in Cairo and circulated in the Middle East. But a date has not yet been set for this.

Sri Lankan President To Arrive on Visit 18 June

NC021500 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka will make a weeklong official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt on 18 June. During this visit, President Jayewardene will hold talks with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on international issues, the Middle East situation, and the means for strengthening bilateral relations existing between the two countries in various domains.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today discussed with the Sri Lankan Foreign Ministry director general and with the Sri Lankan ambassador in Cairo matters related to the Sri Lankan president's visit to Egypt.

Communique Reports 1-2 June Operations

JN02163 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,110 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 June 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces continued their daring operations in the operational sectors against the Iranian aggressors, with the following results for last night and today:

1. One of our forward units attacked an enemy concentration opposite our positions east of Basra, killing two and destroying six arms and personnel positions.

2. An Iranian soldier defected to our forward units in the Maysan operational sector to escape the persecution and terrorism of the racist Iranian regime. The defector was moved safely to the rear lines.

3. An infantry position and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the central operational sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 June 1983

'Aziz Meets With UN Factfinding Mission

JN021850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met last night with the UN factfinding mission inspecting the damages inflicted on Iraqi cities and civilian targets as a result of Iranian shelling. The deputy prime minister asserted to the mission members that the direct cause of the armed strife between Iraq and Iran is the Iranian shelling of Iraqi cities on 4 September 1980.

'Aziz said that Iran is fully responsible for the continuation of the war which broke out on 28 September 1980. The Iranian regime, 'Aziz added, is also responsible for the nonimplementation of the UN Security Council resolution which called for a cease-fire and resorting to negotiations to end the conflict between the two countries. 'Aziz added: Iran is, therefore, responsible for all the consequences and damage resulting from the war.

The deputy prime minister, alluding to Iraq's proposal on 26 May for signing a special agreement with Iran under the UN auspices, according to which the two sides would stop shelling civilian targets, said: Iran's rejection of this proposal shows its false claims and indifference to the interests of the Iranian people.

Cultural Cooperation Plan Signed With USSR

JN021638 Baghdad INA in English 1555 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, June 2, INA — Iraq and the Soviet Union signed here today a cultural and scientific cooperation plan for the years 1983-1984.

The plan was signed by the advisor to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

The plan encourages cooperation between the Iraqi and the Soviet universities, exchange of scientific programmes, Soviet experts and teachers lecturing in different specialisations, granting Iraq scholarships and training courses, exchange of scientific publications and manuscripts between the Iraqi and Soviet scientific establishments.

The plan avail training opportunities for the Iraqi in different educational aspects.

President Receives Romanian Envoy, Message

JN021050 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received Florea Dumitrescu, minister state secretary and Romanian presidential conselor [title as received]. The Romanian envoy conveyed to the president an oral message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu dealing with bilateral relations and the current situation in the region. In his message, the Romanian president expressed his pride in the long-standing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

President Saddam Husayn expressed to the envoy Iraq's desire to promote its relations with Romania in all fields and to continue bilateral consultations on the region's issues and other international affairs of mutual concern.

'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

The Romanian envoy, who arrived in Baghdad last night, left for home today.

Na'im Haddad Discusses Lebanon, War With Iran

PM030751 London Al-Hawadith in Arabic 3 Jun 83 pp 36, 37

[Interview with Na'im Haddad, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, by Shirbil Zughayb in Baghdad "during recent Arab Interparliamentary Union (IPU) conference in Baghdad"]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith:* The IPU conference was held in the midst of inter-Arab differences and international Arab problems. The first topic the conference discussed dealt with Arab solidarity. How, in your opinion, can the desired Arab solidarity be achieved?

Na'im Haddad: In fact the question of Arab solidarity is one of the most important subjects that every Arab struggler should keep in focus. Every Arab should seek to achieve it with all he can. But the fragmented Arab situation and the multiplicity of ideologies and different policies have done away with this solidarity and enabled the enemies of the Arab nation to strike at this nation and to seize parts of the Arab homeland.

We have always believed that the calamities which our nation has suffered are due to division and conflict between the sons of the same nation. They are also due to the fact that some Arab leaders do not adhere to the nation's interests, constantly serve the interests of their own regimes, cooperate with foreigners against their own people, and support foreigners against Arabs.

Let us take as an example the Arab regimes that support Iran. They are doing so because they want to stand against Arab Iraq and the Iraqi people who never hesitated to participate in any national battle. For this reason we see that such an attitude has prompted the racist and expansionist Iranian regime to escalate and continue its war.

Furthermore, it is these very Arab regimes that encourage the Iranian regime to escalate the fighting every time this regime tries to see reason and revise its calculations. This is a situation that is very harmful to the nation and further deepens its many wounds.

Al-Hawadith: The Lebanese-Israeli agreement almost undermined the Arab IPU conference, had it not been for Iraq's last minute intervention. Is Iraq to be considered as supporting the outcome of the Lebanese-Israeli-U.S. negotiations?

Na'im Haddad: The situation in Lebanon has culminated in a Zionist occupation of its territory. If we were to look at the situation with hindsight and tried to diagnose it scientifically and objectively we would find that everybody is responsible for how the situation has developed. This applies to the Lebanese people themselves because of the internal bloody conflicts, the criminal activities in Lebanon by many Arab countries, and the international interference by quarters seeking to have a foothold in Lebanon with the aim of disrupting the unity of the fraternal country.

None of the Arab countries fulfilled its declared tasks toward Lebanon. Indeed some of them contributed to bringing about this situation in Lebanon, thus helping the enemy to invade the country. None of the Arabs took part in repelling the Zionist invasion and occupation of Lebanon. Even now after the negotiations the Arab stand remains inactive. We realize that the situation in Lebanon is very difficult on account of the prolonged fighting and that the present Lebanese Government is unable to act. But this does not absolve us of the need to continue to support the Lebanese people's struggle for the evacuation of the invading Zionist forces and the implementation of Security Council resolutions that call for the unconditional withdrawal of these forces.

The Arabs must shoulder their responsibilities toward Lebanon because Lebanon is incapable of standing alone in the present circumstances and under the conditions of Zionist occupation. Therefore, we believe that every Arab effort should be made to help Lebanon out of this predicament. As we say this we would not absolve the Lebanese Government of any mistake it might make because we want Lebanon to remain Arab and sovereign. There is no doubt that the agreement [with Israel] restricts its freedom and sovereignty. We always stand with Lebanon but we absolutely do not agree with Lebanon in concluding any agreement with the Zionist entity because signing the agreement means detracting from Lebanon's sovereignty, an agreement which then will lead to ending the state of war and the normalization of relations between Lebanon and the Zionist entity, which will then open the way to the rest of the Arab countries to sign agreements which will end the state of war with the Zionist enemy.

Al-Hawadith: Lebanon entered the negotiations with Arab blessings and no Arab state offered an alternative to the agreement.

Na'im Haddad: We cannot tell the Lebanese people and Lebanon: God be with you, go and fight the Zionist enemy. We must tell Lebanon: Fight and we will be with you. In other words the Arabs must stand on Lebanon's side for, otherwise, how can it confront the Zionist enemy. We say that the Arab nation must face its fate and responsibility in Lebanon just as the Lebanese people are facing it. Therefore, we believe that there is need for all the Arab countries to support Lebanon so that it will not fall victim to Zionist aggression which is trying to impose its arbitrary conditions aimed at undermining Lebanon's sovereignty, freedom, and Arabism.

Al-Hawadith: The Kuwaiti and UAE foreign ministers stopped in Baghdad during the third IPU conference and held talks with President Saddam Husayn regarding the mediation between Iraq and Iran. Do you believe that the Iraq-Iran war is nearing its end?

Na'im Haddad: Our stand is clear and firm, both before and after the war. We are for any peaceful initiative. For this reason we accepted all the efforts made by the various conferences and countries [to end the war], whether the Islamic Conference Organization, the nonaligned countries, the United Nations, the Algerian mediation and all other mediations, the latest of which is the mediation by the brothers in the Gulf who began to feel the danger because of the spread of the oil slick in the sea. The escalation and continuation of fighting will certainly make it spread even further, which will cause damage to all the peoples of the area. In view of this situation the brothers in the Gulf took this initiative which we appreciate. We have fully responded to this good initiative.

The Iranian regime has tried its luck many times and the war has paralyzed life in Iran. From its attacks on Iraq it only reaped frustration and bitterness. It has now come to the conclusion that crossing the Iraqi borders is difficult, indeed impossible. Therefore, if this regime is reasonable it must seize this opportunity and respond to this sincere appeal to stop the war and enter into negotiations with Iraq in order to solve problems between the two countries peacefully and in a manner that would ensure the sovereignty of both countries. We approve of the Gulf mediation and are awaiting the approval of the other party. If the Iranian regime now feels that it is unable to do anything then it must resort to reason because the outcome of the war will only be more calamities for the Iranian people. It must decide quickly, particularly since it is a political regime and not a religious one. The solution of the problem of the U.S. hostages proves this fact.

Al-Hawadith: Following the smashing of the Tudeh Party in Iran,do you expect Soviet aid to Iraq to increase, bearing in mind

that there is a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq?

Na'im Haddad: In fact our relations with our Soviet friends are positive and developing and are governed by the treaty of friendship and cooperation. Certainly one of the guises by which the Iranian regime covered itself has fallen and its ugly face has been uncovered — that it is the enemy of all the Iranian peoples and all the forces of progress and parties. What is important now is that some of those who were deceived by this regime have nowbecome convinced that the regime is hostile to all the Iranian peoples. Therefore, its persecution of Tudeh Party and of Mojahedin-e Khalq previously as well as of all the good forces in the Iranian peoples will strengthen the opposition's stand against this barbarian regime. Certainly the proletarian relations between the Soviet Union and Tudeh Party will create a strong reaction on the part of the Soviet Union in view of the executions facing Tudeh Party leaders. These matters will definitely prove the correctness of our analyses of this regime and strengthen the conviction among the Soviets and all the forces of progress that the Iranian regime is an aggressive regime hostile to the Iranian peoples. It is a corrupt regime.

Arab League's Klibi To Visit Beirut 3 June

NC022040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] [Arab League official] Hammad as-Sib this evening contacted Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and informed him that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi will arrive in Beirut at 1600 tomorrow on a 36-hour visit. He will first see Minister Salim at the airport prior to the latter's departure for Saudi Arabia. Klibi will meet with President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan on Saturday.

Defense Minister Leaves for Paris, Makes Statement

NC021338 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri today left for Paris to attend the Bourges arms and air show at the invitation of the French Defense Ministry. He will return to Beirut on Tuesday. At the airport, Minister Khuri made the following statement to our reporter:

[Begin recording] [Khuri] My visit to France is in response to an invitation from French National Defense Minister Charles Hernu to attend the Bourges international show. I will be pleased to be able during the visit to meet with French Minister Charles Hernu to promote relations which Hernu had established during his visit to Lebanon and to strengthen relations which I am eager to develop.

Although my visit to France is to attend the international show I will take the opportunity to hold meetings with defense and education officials to consolidate relations between Lebanon and France and to promote cultural and educational contacts.

[Unidentified speaker] Mr Minister, in the military field, is your delegation carrying any demands aimed at strengthening the Lebanese Army in these circumstances?

[Khuri] In these critical circumstances which it is passing through Lebanon looks to all friendly countries. Lebanon looks to the countries which have extended a sincere hand to help it emerge from its ordeal. The foremost of these countries is France which has a unique role. We consider this role as an expression of strong, genuine support for Lebanon, and we constantly seek to develop it. You know that we have concluded a protocol between Lebanon and France under which the Defense Ministry will obtain the arms and equipment required by the Army to rebuild itself. We are currently implementing this protocol to obtain all the equipment needed by the Lebanese Army. [end recording]

Charge d'Affaires in Libya Returns to Beirut

NC030744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Lebanese charge d'affaires in Tripoli, Libya, Nizar Farhat, returned to Beirut last night. After his arrival he said that he hoped all the Arab brothers will appreciate the Lebanese requirements at present, particularly those related to Lebanon's sovereignty and security. These matters, he added, concern the Lebanese Government alone because it is best acquainted with the interests of its country and people.

Earthquake Reported 3 June; No Casualties

NC030510 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] An earthquake hit Lebanon at approximately 0406 this morning. It caused a violent tremor, which lasted about 18 seconds.

We contacted various security sources and departments. They did not report any casualties or material losses so far.

Our radio correspondents have reported some of their impressions saying that hundreds of families left their houses for the streets and that the shore extending from Beirut to Al-Mu'amalatayn was crowded with people who fled their houses to the shore.

Dozens of cars were seen heading to the mountains and others were parked in big spaces of land far from the buildings.

The Voice of Lebanon contacted the following observatories to learn about the degree of the tremor's intensity. They found out that Beirut Observatory had no specific information, Ksara Observatory is not functioning and the American University Observatory officials do not report to work until 0900.

Southern Area Earthquake Epicenter

NC031001 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] It has been possible to determine the approximate epicenter of the earthquake. It was in the southern area, 35 kilometers from Beirut.

VOAL Reports Israeli Detention Campaign Continues

NC030651 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Israeli occupation forces are continuing their detention campaigns and raids in the south, in western Al-Biqa', in Iqlim al-Kharrub and Ash-Shuf. More than 300 persons, including 50 women, were detained until last night.

About 3,000 persons demonstrated in Tyre yesterday in protest against the Zionist actions. They demanded the release of the detainees in the Ansar camp.

The occupation forces used tear gas bombs and fired bullets to disperse the demonstrators who countered by throwing stones at the occupation forces. They reiterated slogans demanding officials and Arab and world public opinion to intervene in order to secure the release of the detainees.

Israel Constructs Bridges Over Al-Litani Course
NC030740 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] It has been reported that the Israeli forces have started building reinforced concrete steel bridges above the Al-Litani river course to facilitate its movements.

Lebanese Forces Adopt Security Measures
NC030712 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The Lebanese Forces yesterday adopted security measures in the mountain area to ensure the safety of the citizens. These measures provide for opening the Damascus Highway and the Suq al-Gharb road in both directions. They also provide for deploying patrols of the liaison office along the Damascus highway between Galerie Khayrallah in Dahr al-Wahsh and Galerie Sim'an in the Ash-Shiyah. These measures will be in force daily from 0800 to 1700.

The Lebanese Forces invited citizens who want to inquire about the state of the highway or need an escort to contact the liaison office telephone number 336033.

VOL Reports on Security Situation 2 June
NC021611 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Our correspondent in the western Al-Biqa' reports that Israeli helicopters today conducted reconnaissance sorties over the mountain positions which they have been reinforcing with equipment and ammunition. It has been learned that the Israeli ofrces continued their maneuvers in both the central and western Al-Biqa', particularly in the Kafr Zabad and Kusay areas.

Information from the Al-Biqa' indicates that fugitive officer Ahmad al-Khatib is continuing to hold meetings with some of the terrorist organizations in Abu-Khatir Palace in Ta'nayil for planning terrorist operations.

Gunmen inside a Mercedes opened fire at a Renault carrying four citizens on the Khaldah triangle this afternoon. One passenger was wounded. The information adds that the Socialists have also kidnapped a number of citizens on the Khaldah triangle.

Socialist gunmen opened machinegun fire from their positions in Ash-Shuwayfat toward Kafr Shima this afternoon. Also this afternoon, a shell fell in the suburbs of Bikfayya township. The incident caused only materiel damage.

Syrians Reportedly Continuing Reinforcements
NC021824 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Latest reports from the Al-Biqa' say that the Syrians have brought in new reinforcements. T-72 tanks and SAM-7 launchers have been reported as positioned near the town of [name indistinct]. Also military vehicles have been transporting units of Rif'at al-Asad's special forces to the region of Dahr al-Baydar.

40,000 Persons Join Ba'th Party in Syria
NC030752 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received information to the effect that 40,000 more people have joined the Ba'th Party in Syria and that they have been supplied with arms.

According to the same information, the mobilization of these persons included Dayr az-Zawr, Al-Qamishli, As-Sikkah and Ra's al-'Ayn [in Syria].

Pro-'Arafat Force Arrives in Tripoli 3 June
NC031132 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] An additional Palestinian force of 'Arafat's followers has arrived in an area near Nahr al-Barid [in Tripoli], where it has positioned itself. The force came from Syria. It traveled over the al-'Abbudiyah road.

Ihdin Radio: Franjiyah Press Conference 31 May
NC010902 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0726 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] At a press conference yesterday morning, [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah spoke about various conditions in the Lebanese arena.

Franjiyah began his conference saying: Some fraternal and friendly states will be celebrating their national day soon. In view of the fact that it is not possible to telephone the ambassadors of these states and because I cannot move about, I hope these ambassadors will excuse me if I convey my congratulations on these glorious days on the pages of newspapers to friendly West Germany and Great Britain, and to fraternal Tunisia. I convey special congratulations to Tunisia and wish long life for the great struggler, Habib Bourguiba.

President Franjiyah added: I had kindly requested some foreign radios to find an alternative to the wording "clashes between the Druze and Maronites" when reporting clashes in the mountain. I reiterate that the Maronites are innocent of these criminal and treacherous actions. It is true that the factions engaged in these actions were born of Maronite families. However, obeying the orders of those who subject them to their will, these factions are, regrettably, carrying out actions which displease the Maronite community and all the Lebanese noble Maronite communities.

The following dialogue then took place between President Franjiyah and the journalists:

Question: In an interview with the Gulf information delegation, Minister Salim said there can be no solution to the Lebanese problem without a U.S.-Soviet agreement. In your opinion, how can the government translate this into deed to speed up a solution in Lebanon?

Answer: I have requested Minister Salim, ten times at least, to cut down the number of statements which he makes every day. If anything, these statements indicate the little experience Minister Salim has had with Lebanese policy. Answering your question, I kindly request Minister Salim to stand before the journalists and to declare what he blames the superpower, the Soviet Union, for. When accusing the Soviet Union, Minister Salim follows the logic which President Reagan used when he blamed fraternal Syria for receiving arms from the Soviet Union to defend itself — this at a time when Reagan himself and nobody else supplies Israel with the most modern arms produced by his factories. How can a person accept the logic that a state which has usurped land and imposed itself, not only on its environment but on the whole world, should receive the most modern weapons and that the neighbors of this hostile state should be denied the right of preparation for self-defense in the event of new aggression by the Israeli enemy? We wish our friend, Minister Salim, to keep away from this logic.

Question: Don't you believe, Your Excellency the president, that Minister Salim's statement means that the Soviet Union has a basic role in resolving the issue of Lebanon and that this role is not confined to the United States alone?

Answer: This is what Minister Salim wants to depict, because the world has today started, in a still primitive way, to blame the U.S. official for what is taking place in our East.

Question: It appears that the possibilities of a military confrontation between Syria and Israel have decreased. What are the reasons which prompted Israel to hesitate in committing aggression at this stage?

Answer: A few months ago, notorious Sharon boasted that Damascus was within the range of the Israeli gun. This was true then. Now that Tel Aviv has become within the range of the Syrian gun — we all know how cowardly a Jew is; we daily hear of demonstrations being staged in the heart of Israel demanding youth be returned. This is not noble-mindedness on the part of the enemy. It is an insight by those who are not part of the current government of the dangers to which this youth are being subjected.

Question: There is talk about a simultaneous withdrawal. Israel says that it will not withdraw if Syria does not withdraw, whereas Syria refuses a simultaneous withdrawal. What is Your Excellency's opinion on this and what do you propose?

Answer: This, too, represents a new logic in policy in (?times of war). Let us analyze the non-Lebanese military presence in Lebanon. Upon a request by the Lebanese authorities and in accordance with a resolution by an Arab summit conference, the Syrians entered Lebanon in 1976. They are still on our land and they are most welcome. The enemy's army entered our sacred land as an invader in 1982. It is still desecrating our holy land. There is a demand for a simultaneous withdrawal now. The recent agreement has, very regrettably, come to ascribe legality to the Israeli presence in Lebanon. Following the conclusion of the inauspicious agreement, a demand is now made for simultaneous withdrawal. What kind of mentality can explain to us the legality of this demand other than a ruling mentality, regrettably, when it calls for the withdrawal of all the foreign forces placing the fraternal army on the same level as that of the enemy's army. When the ruler puts the two armies on the same level, then the enemy's demand for the simultaneous withdrawal of both sides does not come as a surprise.

On this occasion, the occasion of the stand manifested by fraternal Syria, I thank God and implore him to protect those whom we called. We still believe in the description, [of Syrian President al-Asad] as the guardian of the Arabs'dignity who by virtue of his steadfast stand, has preserved the dignity of the Lebanese citizens and revived the historical stands which we read about in the history of Arab steadfastness. When speaking about the steadfastness of the struggler president, I also convey my gratitude and appreciation to the fraternal people who believe in the stands of their president and act on the basis of the slogan which says martyrdom or victory.

Had it not been for these honorable stands by fraternal Syria, we would have been now buried under the Lebanese soil or in the United States, Canada, Australia, etc, [as refugees].

Question: In a press statement, President Reagan said that the United States will resume its efforts and its dialogue with Syria to reach a solution to the Lebanese problem. How does Your Excellency the president view the possibilities of a positive dialogue between Washington and Damascus?

Answer: This statement, to which we have become accustomed, is nothing more than a cover-up for the Israeli presence in Lebanon. When Reagan says that he will exert efforts, the American people, who think with their ears, imagine that the only reason for what is happening in Lebanon now is the Syrian presence. Thinking with their ears makes them forget that Lebanon was invaded about 1 year ago and that during the invasion, which subjected the Lebanese capital to destruction, their President Reagan was rewarding this invasion by allocating material and military aid to Israel.

Question: What is required, in your opinion, for Washington to open a serious dialogue with Syria?

Answer: The only thing required from Washington is to put before Israel two options: Return to its UN recognized border or the severance of all relations with it. I can assure you right now that neither will happen. The opposite will be true. The United States will continue to support Israel as long as the Israeli propaganda dominates the American mind and as long as the U.S. system provides for presidential and party primaries every 4 years.

Question: Do you believe, your excellency the president, that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's statement to the effect that the failure to implement the agreement will lead to the partition of

Lebanon reflects real fears or is it a sort of implicit threat to accelerate the implementation?

Answer: I do not believe it is a threat but it is a fact. I say it is a fact regarding the U.S. dream of dividing Lebanon into statelets. God willing, this dream will not come true, whether Shultz likes it or not.

Question: There is a Lebanese appreciation of your stands at this stage. Do you believe that the historical role you are performing will succeed in aborting the dangers threatening the unity of Lebanon and can you assure the Lebanese that Lebanon, which has withstood the ordeal for 8 years, will succeed in overcoming the dangers of signing the Lebanese-Israeli agreement?

Answer: I thank everyone who appreciates my stands. However, when a person takes care of his sick child, he does not expect appreciation or gratitude. Our dear Lebanon is ill now. However, it is a temporary illness — God be praised — which will not leave any effects. I can say as of this moment that as long as I live, I will not agree to any dealings with the enemy of my grandfather because I am certain that such dealings will be futile.

Question: In the course of defending the agreement with Israel, the officials emphasize that Lebanon will remain an effective member of the Arab league and the joint defense council. Does this emphasis conform with the requirements of the agreement on ending the war with Israel?

Answer: This too is similar to Shultz' dream. The officials imagine that their wishes will become a reality. Do these wishes stem from the faith in what has happened or are they the result of the effect of the official information which portrays to the Lebanese citizen that deliverance has come as a result of this agreement?

Question: The regime sent emissaries to the Arab states. How do you view the results achieved by the emissaries?

Answer: On their return, these emissaries volunteered statements to the press and the television, and on the basis of these statements, we imagined that the states which they visited had bestowed the highest medals on them in appreciation of the good news they carried. Regrettably, however, we received later official statements by the majority of these states proving the opposite. The latest was the stand adopted by the national assembly in the state of Kuwait. My request to these emissaries and to those who prompt them — and this request is the essence of diplomatic relations between states — is to leave it to those who send them to explain the stands of the states they visit and to leave their people alone.

Question: His Beatitude Patriarch Maximum Hakim made statements following his return from Syria. They were described as serious. What is your excellency's opinion of these statements?

Answer: I heard these statements on the television screen. My first reaction was to pray for the repose of the soul of Patriarch Sayigh.

Reaction to U.S. Hints on Golan Heights

JN021710 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. rulers continue to talk about putting pressure on Syria, either directly or by proxy, in order to force it to change its position on the agreement which was arranged by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and which they want to impose on Lebanon. Yes, the U.S. rulers continue to talk about this and some of them have made statements which have been echoed by the U.S. envoys who make shuttle trips among the various capitals in the region and outside. They allege that Syria needs time; that Syria needs only a few weeks or perhaps days before it ends its objection to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and consents to withdraw its forces from Lebanon in order to make Israel's withdrawal possible.

The Western media in general, and the U.S. media in particular, insinuate that the United States hinted that talks on the Golan issue would be possible if Syria entered negotiations under the U.S. umbrella and at the U.S.-Israeli negotiating table.

From the Syrian viewpoint, the U.S. statements provoke sarcasm as well as pity. Sarcasm because the U.S. rulers, despite all their great resources, live in a world of illusions, relying in their calculations on a basis that has become, at least for Syria, a thing of the past and an issue which disappeared with the colonialist era. Those who rely on such calculations and principles in dealing with Syria will undoubtedly fail and be frustrated. During President Hafiz al-Asad's era, Syria's decisions have been made in Syria; they stem from Syria's national interests and from its commitments to the Arab nation and the central cause of the Arab masses. If Syria makes a decision, nobody will be able to affect that decision directly or by proxy, by intimidation or by coercion. In all cases, Syria's decisions will be Arab and Syrian, rejecting all foreign domination over the Arab homeland, the liquidation of the Palestinian cause, and the recruitment of the Arab homeland in the army of the U.S. imperialism under a regional command, with the Israeli banner.

It was Syria's decision when it rejected, resisted, and fought the Camp David accords; and when it worked with the other Arab states to adopt unanimous, binding Arab decisions to reject the accords, denounce them, and condemn those who are parties to them. It was also Syria's decision to reject the agreement of submission which they want to impose on Lebanon. It was a national Syrian decision and a pan-Arab decision; it is not subject to compromise or discussion. This agreement of submission must first of all be foiled. The agreement, in its present form and contents, should not be included in any serious discussion or contact pertaining to Lebanon or the region. Syria is capable of foiling the agreement; it is currently foiling it in practice.

The U.S. statements also provoke great pity because they give the impression that the U.S. rulers have not benefited from the lessons of their continuous failure in dealing with Syria and with the Arabs in general. They have not benefited from the lessons of the developments in this world since World War II.

Such rulers, in uttering such statements with their connotations and the conclusions and stands that can be gleaned from them, really deserve to be pitied because they are waging losing battles, because they are not fully aware of their adversaries, and because they are not aware of the real factors which control regional and international balances of power. If the Washington rulers are hinting at presenting the Golan issue as an issue in contacts which may be held without any binding commitments, ties, or promises in order to deceive Syria into accepting the agreement of submission in Lebanon and entering the Israeli-U.S. settlement process, then they are showing the great extent of their ignorance of Syria's position, and their failure to benefit from the necessary lessons as a result of their contacts with Syria over the past few years.

If Syria wanted to renounce its pan-Arab commitment in exchange for a regional interest or benefit, it would have regained the Golan Heights long ago. If Syria wanted to compromise over the Palestinian cause and over the pan-Arab causes, it would not have waged all its well-known battles, made great sacrifices in men and materiel, and exposed itself to aggression, provocation, pressure, and intimidation.

The road to peace in the region does not pass through the agreement of submission in Lebanon or through succumbing to Israeli and U.S. terms. Peace in the region has certain pertinent requirements which are not available in the U.S. policy, offer, or plans.

TISHRIN Warns of Lebanese Agreement Repercussions

JN031022 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 3 Jun (SANA) — Today's *Tishrin* says: The invasion of Lebanon and the crimes committed during this invasion as well as the atrocities the Phalangists, in coordination with the enemy army, perpetrated against the civilian Palestinians and the Lebanese nationalists, are an indication of the events which will follow the agreement once it is peddled. These events will take the form of annihilating the Palestinians, entrenching the Phalangist sectarian hegemony, and appointing agents as trustees over the destinies of our Arab people in Lebanon. Such a situation will lead to more tragedies and destruction.

Tishrin asserts that the agreement will not pass and that it is in the stage of abortion and death, as President Hafiz al-Asad said. The aggressive and conspirational nature of this agreement has been disclosed on the Lebanese, Arab, and international levels. Syria, supported by the Lebanese masses, is determined to foil the agreement.

The newspaper concludes: What remains is a handful of agents who insist on dealing with the enemy, placing Lebanon at its disposal, and allowing it to practice all kinds of crimes, killings, oppression, and detention without voicing any protest. This clique, which links its destiny with the agreement and urges the United States to push Israel toward an aggression against Syria, will inevitably fall as neither the Lebanese nor the Arabs will forgive it for its crime. People do not forgive those who cooperate with the enemies.

AL-BA'TH Reiterates Stand on Agreement

JN020910 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 2 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial, the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: Since the Lebanese-Israeli contract of submission was signed the partners to this agreement have been launching a large- scale diplomatic war and a large pressure campaign against Syria. This feverish multifaceted activity is summed up under one headline which they outwardly call softening the Syrian stand. This activity is actually aimed at imposing the contract of submission on Syria and forcing it to move in the direction of the U.S.-Israeli policy which is trying to hunt down the Arabs in one country after another and even hunt them down once and for all once this policy can overcome Syria's position, which today represents the Arab nation's last bastion.

The U.S. side, which played the role of a full partner in accomplishing the agreement, has not for a moment stopped leveling threats against Syria for its rejection of the agreement. Even the world was surprised to see a superpower like the United States concentrate its campaigns against Syria and its stands. U.S. President Reagan threatened to isolate Syria and make the West European countries boycott it if it does not accept the agreement. His Secretary of State George Shultz threatened to divide Lebanon if the agreement is not implemented. Other Pentagon leaders expressed concern over the situation in the region and a possible explosion at any moment, holding Syria responsible for the consequences of its rejection of the agreement. They did so under the pretext of the USSR's aid to Syria, ignoring what they have extended to Israel to turn it into the wildest hostile force in the present age. U.S. President Reagan has even placed the sophisticated U.S. war technology at the disposal of the Zionist ambitions, and this is an indisputable fact.

Al-Ba'th adds: The other side, which alone is responsible for letting the thief into the house, is the Lebanese Government, which signed the agreement and which is now blaming Syria for not allowing it to fulfill its dream of implementing the agreement. What is strange about this government is the fact that not only did it seek U.S. and Israeli support against Syria, but also tried to make the Arabs antagonize Syria, claiming that Lebanon was weak and will continue to be weak and that there was no alternative to this agreement, and that this is an inevitable evil to which Lebanon has yielded and to which Syria and all the Arabs must eventually yield. Through a commercial negotiating logic, the Lebanese Government expresses its readiness to negotiate with Syria to give it security arrangements as it did with Israel in return for Syria's approval of the agreement. By doing so, this government not only distorts the fraternal and pan- Arab role of the Syrian forces in Lebanon, but is also asking the world to view Syria and its forces the way it views Israel and the Israeli occupation forces.

Concluding, *Al-Ba'th* says: Those imagining that Syria will eventually accept the agreement in return for this or that price, this or that temptation, or through threats and pressures are certainly mistaken and are only building castles in the air. When Syria rejected the agreement it was aware of the meaning of its rejection and of the size of pressures that would be exerted against it by the partners of the agreement. From a position of self- confidence and faith in its cause and faith in the ability of the Arab nation and world friends, Syria will not accept any price for its stand except that of the Israeli forces' unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon and the punishment of the aggressors for their aggression. Those dreaming of the agreement's implementation will have a long wait because they may be able to sign it but will be unable to implement it. The treasonous agreement was born only to die; it was not born to stay alive.

AL-BA'TH Blames U.S. for Mounting Tension

PM021230 Damascus Al-Ba'th in Arabic 29 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "What Is Behind the U.S. Threats?"]

[Text]Since the conspiratorial agreement was concluded between the Lebanese regime and the Zionist enemy, the U.S. Administration's main preoccupation has been Syria. The U.S. Administration tried, through certain parties in the region, to serve its interests and harm Syria, but it soon failed, and matters became clear to everyone.

However, the U.S. Administration seems to be still determined to do something against Syria. Evidence of this can be found in the hostile statements made by Reagan and his secretary of state to the effect that if the Syrian forces do not withdraw from Lebanon, the result will be partition, and Syria itself will then be in danger.

This American talk is crystal clear and self-explanatory. It quite plainly means: Either Syria accepts the contract of submission concluded between the Lebanese regime and Israel, or Israel will be instructed to deal a military blow to Syria. The U.S. Administration, knowing perfectly well that Syria will under no circumstances accept the fait accompli, was giving Israel the signal to begin implementing what was agreed between the Zionist enemy leaders and Shultz during the latter's recent tour of the area, namely committing aggression against Syria.

As confirmed by all news agencies, Israel and the Israeli leaders, especially the war minister, Arens, have taken all the measures necessary for launching an attack. The day before yesterday the enemy Prime Minister Begin himself briefed the so-called opposition leaders on all the military steps taken. On Thursday the enemy Deputy Prime Minister David Levi stated that the Begin government was intensifying its contacts and consultations with the Reagan administration on what he called the Syrian military moves. Israel and the United States are both trying to give the world public the impression that Syria is the cause of any possible future war.

Last Thursday Syria declared that its moves were purely defensive against any eventuality. Israel has for the past 5 days been devoting all its radio programs to talk about imminent war. This, coupled with its military preparations, confirms beyond any doubt that the responsibility for the consequences of the war preparations and the possible war falls on the shoulders of the United States and Israel.

Syria reaffirms that a just and lasting peace can only be established after the invaders' withdrawal from Lebanon and all other occupied Arab territories in accordance with international legitimacy. If, as it claims, the United States really wants to promote a just peace, then it must first stop supporting the aggressor occupying the territory of others, recognize the legitimate Arab rights and, more important, rely on international legitimacy, not military force.

PDRY Official Arrives With Message to Al-Asad

JN021832 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] A delegation of the YSP led by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party's Central Committee, arrived in Damascus this evening on a week-long visit to Syria at the invitation of the Socialist Ba'th Party's National Command.

In a statement to SANA at the airport, 'Abd al-Qadir said that his visit to Syria falls within the framework of cooperation between the YSP and the Ba'th Party. He said that the visit is also aimed at exchanging views on the current developments in the Arab region. He indicated that he is carrying an oral message from PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with the latest developments in the Arab region.

Al-Asad Confers With Soviet Officials

JN022015 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 2 Jun (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad this evening received Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute, Moscow; Vladimir Yukhin, the USSR ambassador in Damascus; and (Yashuk), a USSR Foreign Ministry adviser.

They discussed some of the developments in the region.

Officials Comment on Continuing Tension With Syria

Arens Issues Warning

TA030751 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Israel's defense minister, Moshe Arens, has warned Syria against starting a war of attrition against Israel. He told a news conference in Paris that Syria and the PLO are making every effort to torpedo Israel's agreement with Lebanon. Asked to comment on Syria's statements that a new Middle East war is imminent, Arens said Israel is ready for one, but is doing everything possible to avoid it.

Asked how long Israel would wait while the United States tries to persuade Syria to withdraw from Lebanon, Arens said: No useful purpose can be served by giving time ultimatums. But he added: It is a question of weeks before Israel will take its next steps.

Earlier in the day, Arens met French Defense Minister Charles Hernu amid reports of a possible resumption of Franco-Israeli military cooperation, suspended since 1967. Our reporter Michel Zlotowsky asked Arens about his meeting with Hernu:

[Begin recording] [Arens] We discussed a number of subjects of common interest, and of course especially the situation in Lebanon. I found that our views on the situation in Lebanon are quite close. I was happy to see that the French minister of defense supports the Lebanese Government and supports the agreement that the Lebanese Government has signed with Israel, and I expressed my appreciation for the efforts that France is making through its forces (?in the border) of the Beirut area to support the Lebanese Government and the authority of the Lebanese Government.

[Zlotowsky] Mr Arens, did you discuss any technical cooperation between France and Israel?

[Arens] No, we discussed that in the general sense here. [end recording]

Defense Minister Arens is expected home in Israel today.

Syrians Seen Exacerbating Situation

TA021220 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1155 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has said that the Syrians might seize any opportunity to exacerbate tension in Lebanon by any means conducive to a deterioration of the situation. Signs to this effect are: terrorist activities in Lebanon, the attempted interception last week, the stationing of a Palestinian Liberation Army brigade near the Christian enclave in Lebanon, and the pressures exerted by the Syrians on Lebanese personalities in order to disrupt the implementation of the agreement with Israel.

The chief of staff said that the IDF should provide a balanced answer to this situation, enabling both our deployment opposite the Syrians as well as the army's training and maneuvers. We should see ourselves following developments in this situation for quite some time, the chief of staff noted.

Attending the graduation ceremony of armored corps officers in the eastern sector in Lebanon, Lt Gen Levi added that the agreement with Lebanon enables us to once again test our deployment there. There are several proposals for a redeployment in Lebanon. They should be approved, Lt Gen Levi said, and added that he believes the IDF would deploy accordingly.

Our military correspondent Hayim Ravya accompanied the chief of staff and reported on his remarks.

Herzog on Syrians, Soviets

TA021014 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0955 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The president of the state, Hayim Herzog, says the Syrians are now playing their usual game of trying to score maximum achievements in a given state of affairs. According to him the present situation in Lebanon is convenient for this Syrian behavior since all elements involved are not interested in the movement of the Israeli forces out of Lebanon before an agreement is reached with Syria. This was stated by Herzog in a meeting with the U.S. Republican delegation this morning.

As for Soviet influence in the region, the president of the state said it is impossible to say the Soviet Union is ruling Syria, but its involvement there is very deep and influential. He disclosed that when he was Israel's UN ambassador, the Soviet representatives admitted to him that severance of relations with Israel was the worst mistake of Moscow. Our correspondent Yinon Shenqar reported the president's remarks.

Efforts Continue To Implement Lebanon Agreement

Shamir Remains Optimistic

AU021543 Rome ANSA in English 1533 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] (ANSA) - Jerusalem, June 2 — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir voiced optimism on the prospects of implementing the agreement just reached with Lebanon for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanese territory in an interview granted to ANSA today.

Shamir, who will start a three-day official visit to Italy tomorrow, conceded that "the Syrians consider the agreement an attempt on Lebanon's part to free itself of Syrian dominion". But they'll have to leave Lebanon, he argued. "I think the Syrians will be forced to accept the reality of a free Lebanon, which is supported by the majority of Middle Eastern governments", he added. The Israeli diplomatic chief said he will be meeting in Rome with his Italian colleague Emilio Colombo "and I hope", he added, "to meet with Premier Amintore Fanfani, whom I have known for a long time, as well". He said he appreciated the efforts Italy has made to promote peace in the Middle East, and specifically cited the presence of Italian troops in Lebanon and in the Sinai.

Italy was also credited with playing a "concrete" role in the European Economic Community and Colombo, in particular, was praised for his own "active" role in EEC affairs as well as in the Middle East. "We appreciate Italy's role in the Middle East", he repeated, "even though we do not always share the Rome government's positions".

One of the major sore spots in Israeli-Italian relations was the visit to Rome last September by Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat. The reception accorded the PLO leader by Italian President Sandro Pertini and Pope John Paul II, Shamir argued, "gave 'Arafat prestige that he did not deserve". In Shamir's opinion, it also gave a boost to "terror throughout the world." "I hope it will not happen again", he commented.

The Israeli diplomat said he considered the Vatican's idea of granting a "special status" to holy sites in Jerusalem "anachronistic" and said "anyone can see of Israel." [as received]. "Followers of the three great monotheistic religions can come and pray in Jerusalem", he asserted, "either at the Wailing Wall, or the Holy Sepulchre, or the Omar Mosque". Stressing that Moslems from Arab countries were free to enter Jerusalem, Shamir claimed that "the holy city was never before as open and secure as it is today".

Shamir will be going to Rome tomorrow for the third time in two years, but it is the first time that no official appointment has been set up at the Vatican. He "deplored" the fact that the Holy See has not yet taken the step of recognizing the State of Israel. "I think the time has come to do it", he added. Shamir insisted that Syria will have to pull its troops out of Lebanon, which Damascus does not consider to be an "independent" country but an "integral" part of its own territory. He adamantly ruled out the possibility of Israel negotiating a compromise with Syria on the Golan Heights, which Israel has annexed. Negotiations on that point were indirectly suggested in a recent message Reagan sent to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

"That issue cannot be linked to our agreement with Beirut", Shamir said in no uncertain terms, "which is part of a plan to rid Lebanon of all foreign troops". "Let it be clear: the Golan Heights are an integral part of Israeli territory", he reiterated. U.N. Security Council Resolution Number 242, Shamir concluded, ordered Israel to withdraw from some — not all — of the territories it occupied in the 1967 war. "When we gave the Sinai back to Egypt", he asserted, "we gave up almost ninety percent of the territory we had taken over in 1967".

Ben-Me'ir on Syrian Withdrawal

TA030739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Top U.S. Administration leaders will meet early next week to find ways to bring about a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. Secretary of State Shultz summoned back to Washington special envoy Philip as well as the U.S. ambassadors to the Middle East countries. Shultz will likewise hold consultations with President Reagan on this matter.

Last night Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir conferred in Washington with Secretary of State Shultz and discussed that matter. The two shared the same views on the need to work energetically toward effecting a Syrian withdrawal. After the meeting, Yehuda Ben-Me'ir told our correspondent Shalom Qital that no ultimatum-like dates were set to conclude the contacts for the Syrian withdrawal:

[Begin Ben-Me'ir recording] We certainly want to provide the possibility and chance for the political moves to succeed. In other words, we want to give Lebanon a chance to hold contacts with the Syrians, and to the United States to exercise its influence and bring about a Syrian withdrawal. This should no doubt be given time, and this has been the Israeli Cabinet's position, and as the prime minister expressed it we have no deadline [last word in English], and one must provide all the possibilities and give the United States a chance to exercise its political influence.

At any rate, the United States is going to deal with this. If we learn that there is no Syrian withdrawal whatsoever, we will hold intensive consultations with Lebanon as well, to think about what to do. But we have not entertained any such ideas yet, as this is too early because right now all the efforts — and incidentally on this there is total agreement between us and the United States — should at the moment center on bringing about the implementation of the agreement and the withdrawal of all foreign forces. Our views on this approach are identical. [end recording]

Ben-Me'ir Meets With Shultz

TA021841 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpt] In Washington, Israel's deputy foreign minister, Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, met with Secretary of State Shultz this afternoon, though it wasn't on his original schedule. Connie Lon asked Ben-Me'ir about the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Ben-Me'ir] Well, we had a very good talk with the secretary of state, Shultz, and with the under secretary of state and the second secretary of state on the whole Lebanese situation, and I think these talks contributed to a closer coordination between Israel and the United States. We'll continue to talk tomorrow.

[Lon] What kind of future do they see? Do they see any hope of Syria moving?

[Ben-Me'ir] Well, this we'll go into later tomorrow after we will have more talks, and I don't want to go into it now at this moment, but the talks were — they made it clear that United States, as Israel, firmly stands thoroughly behind the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, and I think that's the important thing.

Peres Assesses Situation

TA021422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres believes that an immediate disengagement should be effected so that the weapons and forces in Lebanon are not stationed in proximity. Peres

believes Israel can agree to this without endangering the IDF's deployment in Lebanon. Peres made these remarks in a meeting with Bar Ilan University students. Let us go now to Moshe Nestlebaum.

[Nestlebaum] The Labor Party chairman believes it is logical to let the IDF stay in Lebanon only if, as a result of this, the Syrian Army evacuates Lebanon or a Lebanese Army emerges which can replace the IDF. Shim'on Peres does not believe that a real Lebanese Army will emerge in the near future due to the divisions among the Lebanese people. Peres addressed himself to the Syrian Army's power, which relies on massive Soviet aid:

[Begin Peres recording] The Syrians have received a lot of arms, have expanded their military deployment by additional mobilization and by delaying the release of those mobilized earlier, and have conducted an exercise which may be one of the largest ever conducted in the Middle East by any army. The exercise itself was conducted apparently with Soviet planning, under Soviet supervision, and with the participation of many, various level Soviet militarymen who could be noticed in the area.

As stated, they are disguising their intentions. On the other hand, I must say there is fine discipline on both sides. It is not only our side but also the Syrian side that tries not to cross those lines, which are not written down, but are nevertheless considered agreed upon lines. [end recording]

[Nestlebaum] The Labor Party chairman referred to the interfactional conflicts in Lebanon, saying the IDF cannot put an end to them. According to Peres, all factions in Lebanon hope the IDF will solve these conflicts, and it may be that due to the IDF's stay in the area each side is increasing the tension to as to enlist the IDF on its behalf. In the course of a tour he held in Lebanon yesterday, the Labor Party chairman met with Major Haddad, and Peres expressed to the students Haddad's assessments regarding the situation in Lebanon:

[Begin Peres recording] Haddad believes that with a relatively small addition of manpower to his units, he can undertake responsibility for the entire region as far as the Al-'Awwali River in the north with, of course, a continuation of the informal arrangements existing between the IDF and him in the past. [end recording]

[Nestlebaum] As for terrorist activity, MK Peres says Israel should make an important decision whether to prevent terrorist activity in all of Lebanon, or only in regions necessary for Israel's security. He emphasized that in the past we knew where the terrorists' concentrations were located, and that now all of the PLO concentrations have been removed.

Labor Calls for Unilateral Lebanon Withdrawal

TA021717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The Labor Party Bureau and its faction in the Knesset called for the withdrawal of the IDF from the Ash-Shuf mountains and Beirut in the next few days.

In the Labor decision, it is said that the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon should be carried out in two phases. In the next few days there should be a withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains, and within 2-3 months a withdrawal from the whole of Lebanon. Our correspondent Asher Schwartz reports that the decision was made unanimously.

More on Labor Position

TA021800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The Labor Party office, its faction in the Knesset and its political committee decided a few minutes ago to demand the withdrawal of the IDF from the Ash-Shuf mountains and from Beirut in the next few days, even if Syria does not agree to evacuate its forces from Lebanon. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum adds some details:

[Nestelbaum] The decision of the Labor Party says that the Multinational Force [MNF] should go into the Ash-Shuf mountains and Beirut instead of the IDF. The Labor Party suggests that the IDF withdraw from Lebanon into a security zone in southern Lebanon, to be carried out together with an effort to negotiate with the United States and the Lebanese Government. Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said in the meeting that a situation in which the IDF is used as a police force enhances the expectations of the various sects in Lebanon. Labor Party Secretary Hayim Bar-Lev thinks that we have no reason to hand the key to the evacuation of Lebanon over to the Syrians.

[Begin Bar-Lev recording] Of course we say that we should reach an understanding with the United States in an effort to reach — perhaps through them — the implementation of the agreement with Lebanon. If they cannot achieve this, perhaps they will be able to achieve a disengagement of forces between us and the Syrians. However, we do not think that implementing one agreement or another should be a condition to our withdrawal. [end recording]

[Nestelbaum] In the decision of the Labor Party, it is said that in the security zone there will be a deployment of forces including Haddad's forces, the Lebanese Army, the MNF for defending the refugee camps, and other security arrangements that will guarantee peace for the Galilee and enable the IDF to return home within 2-3 months. It is important to stress that in actual fact this is the first operational decision of the Labor Party since the Peace for Galilee Operation. MK Mordekhay Gur, who took part in the meeting, thinks about the end of the fighting being dependent on the agreement of the Syrians and terrorists:

[Begin Gur recording] In my opinion we should offer — at the same time — openness and flexibility in the negotiations with the Syrians. This flexibility will ensure our security, and enable them to preserve their prestige and part of their interests. Then we can begin our evacuation of Lebanon in a manner that will prevent turning the area of the disengagement of forces into a disputed area, and also prevent the continuation of Syrian and terrorist activity. [end recording]

Labor's Peres Comments Further

TA021955 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres interview by Nisim Mish'al]

[Text] [Mish'al] As we have heard, the decision to demand a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon was approved unanimously. Did the fact that such a decision was approved unanimously surprise you?

[Peres] Yes, I was surprised. I thought there would be opponents. I would not have been surprised had there been a decisive majority, because the general feeling is that the decision must not be postponed any longer. It has emerged that of the two great hopes, one — that the Syrians would perhaps enter into negotiations — has been proven false. The Syrians have said no. And the second — that a Lebanese Army could be established which could be relied upon in the future — is also a forlorn hope.

[Mish'al] Mr Peres, on the decision to call for a unilateral withdrawal, did you also consider what would happen after the withdrawal? In your opinion, how can the entry of Syrian and terrorist forces into the territory to be evacuated be prevented?

[Peres] We certainly did consider it. We proposed that, instead of us, the MNF should enter, on the one hand, and what there is of the Lebanese Army, on the other. In any event, that question is an eternal one; If we wait longer, will we have a better solution?

[Mish'al] But is the Lebanese Army today capable of filling the area to be emptied, and will the MNF be able to enter there; will they agree at all?

[Peres] And tomorrow? What they do not have today, they will not have tomorrow. In comparison with this, if we stay on tomorrow, too, we are jeopardizing ourselves — in my opinion — with another round of this war.

[Mish'al] There is another aspect to this decision; and I mean the U.S. position. If what you are proposing is not acceptable — as you certainly know — to the United States, in your opinion should there be a withdrawal even in contradiction to the Americans' position, and that of the Lebanese?

[Peres] First of all, I do not know. I do not mean to guess what the U.S. position is. If the United States has a position, it will appeal to us. It cannot give us orders. The United States also has to be logical. It had hoped that the Syrians would reply positively. In practice, Al-Asad refused to receive Philip Habib, and it is turning out that the Lebanese Army is showing all the rifts, all the breaks that exist within Lebanese society itself.

[Mish'al] The question is: Should there be a withdrawal even against the U.S. position?

[Peres] We do not receive orders from America and America cannot tell us, just like that, to stay. Why should we stay? I don't know if they will say that, but we are not the servants of the United States, under the orders of the United States.

[Mish'al] The decision you made this evening; does it not, in your opinion, strengthen Syria's refusal to join the negotiations?

[Peres] Does that refusal need strengthening? Did they not give a sufficiently strong refusal? Did they not say a specific no? What is the difference if it is a light or a heavy accent? [dagesh qal odagesh kaved, a play on Hebrew grammatical expressions] They gave a specific answer.

[Mish'al] Perhaps a last question: What guarantees are there that the security of the northern settlements will be safeguarded if the IDF withdraws — according to your proposal — to the international border?

[Peres] In my view, that is the main question. There are two parts: What will guarantee security in the north of Israel? And the second part is: how to bring the IDF home quickly. As for the north, in my opinion an informal deployment of Haddad's forces plus security arrangements which there is no need to detail, together with UNIFIL forces at the refugee camps, is the most reasonable arrangement to guarantee security in the north. There is nothing else, because I do not believe there is anyone inside or outside the government — in the opposition or outside it — who would agree to the IDF remaining for a long time in Lebanon, to rule over a million Arabs, to serve as a target for attacks that are unnecessary.

Dialogue With Syria on Lebanon May Be Considered

TA020934 Tel Aviv Yoman Hashavu'a in Hebrew 3 Jun 83 p 11

[Report by Moshe Yahalom]

[Text] Some people in Jerusalem suggest that if Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, with the help of the United States, fails to bring about the withdrawal of the Syrians and the terrorists from Lebanon soon, Israel will attempt through various diplomatic channels to establish a dialogue with Damascus over the future of Lebanon.

It is argued in Jerusalem that Syria and Israel share many common interests in Lebanon, and that both countries would see eye-to-eye on Lebanon's being partitioned into zones of influence, even if the superpowers do not like this idea. If Israel decides to follow this course, it will of course involve an unwritten agreement guaranteed by Israel's deterrent force.

At this stage at least, the Haddad forces would perhaps look sympathetically upon such an arrangement between Israel and Syria while they continue to control most of southern Lebanon, at least up to the Al-'Awwali River.

Partial IDF Withdrawal From Lebanon Reported

TA021835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Thousands of Israeli soldiers have reportedly evacuated Lebanon. According to Western diplomatic sources in Beirut, the soldiers were part of reinforcements brought in to counter last

week's buildup of tension with Syria. The sources say 3,000 soldiers out of a force of 10,000 have withdrawn. The sources also claim the evacuation was mostly of infantry soldiers, and that most of the Armored Corps reinforcements were left in the area.

Asked to comment on this report from Beirut, Israeli military sources noted Israel always matches its troop strength to the situation it faces. While the Israeli military command never comments on troop movements, the sources noted that the tension with Syria has diminished now that the Syrian maneuvers are over, but they emphasize this was only one of a number of sources of tension.

PLO Terrorists Reportedly Returning to Beirut

TA021210 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1115 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Interview with military correspondent Shmu'el Tal by 'Amiqam Rothman in the radio studio]

[Text] [Question] Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal is in the studio with me. Since the end of the war about 1,000 terrorists have returned to Beirut in various ways. This is what you tell me in the introduction to your remarks. The terrorists are again converting West Beirut into a focus of activity against the IDF despite the Lebanese Army's efforts to narrow their path. Let us hear from you about this.

[Answer] After they were expelled in August last year, evaluations and counting indicate that there are about 1,000 terrorists in Beirut, between 900 to 1,000 terrorists. There are terrorists' commands there as well as two active political institutions, one of which is the Institute for Palestinian Studies headed by Sabri (Jurays). When the Lebanese Army raided this place at the end of April this year, they found various warfare means, machineguns, pistols, and ammunition. The second institute is the PLO office in Beirut. This office takes part in various actions. It is headed by Shafiq al-Hut and his deputy is Tawfiq (Al-Sahbi). The latter was injured in a recent assassination attempt.

Under the cover of these organizations, the terrorists have been conducting hostile terrorist activity. This also occurs under cover of the rest of the PLO offices in the world. These offices are also providing the terrorists with money.

Instructions are also issued from Beirut to PLO activists in southern Lebanon, in Tyre, in Sidon, and elsewhere for the perpetration of terrorist acts. There are also women couriers who play an important role in the transfer of instructions and funds from Beirut southward. This kind of information is also transferred from the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region to Beirut via these couriers. The terrorists set out from Beirut to perpetrate hostile terrorist activity against the IDF, and it is to Beirut that they return at the end of their activity.

Since 1 September, the terrorists have carried out dozens of terrorist acts in the Beirut area. Some of the terrorists in Beirut include those who managed to remain in Beirut and others who returned there by various routes. It should be mentioned here that Beirut's international airport is open, and the Arab countries supply the terrorists who reached them at the end of the war with numerous forged passports. It is especially the Iraqi, Syrian, and Libyan Embassies that do so, and thus the terrorists who want to return have no problem. All they have to do is to board a plane and mix with the civilian population in Beirut. In addition to this, I would like to note here that the various terrorist organizations continue to infiltrate into Lebanon security and intelligence elements. There are many such elements who move around Beirut and collect information for all sorts of objectives.

[Question] Judging by the information we possess, how central is Beirut as a focus for PLO activity?

[Answer] In recent years Beirut has always been a center of PLO activity and it continues to be one. The terrorists find in Beirut extensive and fertile ground for their activity. They are free to work there. The commands there were dismantled at the time — indeed — but they are returning to operation gradually and slowly.

Let us go back to the end of the year: From 21 August until 1 September, 14,400 terrorists as well as Palestine Liberation Army personnel and Syrian soldiers left Beirut. To this one should add 664 women and children; some of these women were active terrorists. The terrorists' number among the evacuees was 8,000, and they were transferred to eight countries: Algeria, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Northern Yemen, South Yemen, Tunisia, and Sudan. The Syrian soldiers returned to Syria of course.

Although I note that the terrorists are returning to Beirut, Beirut is no longer what it used to be. In the past it was a very important center, an arena for struggles, and there is an attempt to restore the status quo.

Terrorist Attack Foiled in Ash-Shuf Hills

TA021924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Today an attempt by a terrorist squad to mine a dirt track near 'Ayn Zhalta in the Ash-Shuf hills was foiled. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the squad infiltrated from the Syrian lines in (Jabal ar-Ras), and managed to lay an antivehicle mine, but one of its members trod on an antipersonnel mine and was wounded. His comrades abandoned him and fled. IDF soldiers captured him, and it emerged from his interrogation that he and his comardes were Druze, members of the Syrian Nationalist Party. In the interrogation it also emerged that the terrorists who attacked an IDF patrol in Ma'sariti, in which two of our soldiers were killed, were also Druze, and members of the same party.

Schiffer Examines Evolution of Lebanon War

TA030626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] Last week the ministers went back to the minutes, and that was the signal that 1 year has already passed since the beginning

of the war called the Peace for Galilee Operation. Many Cabinet members wanted to prove that they either halted, curbed, warned, or tried [to alter decisions], but the fact remains that the decisions they did make have brought us to where we stand today.

The sobering process the Jerusalem policymakers are currently undergoing may perhaps be the reason why it is difficult today to find government spokesmen who can explain the war in Lebanon. The prime minister's media affairs adviser, Uri Porat, has said that Menahem Begin will not grant interviews before the Lebanon business is over, and Defense Minister Moshe Arens' counselor has another excuse: Professor Arens was not here when the decision was made to launch the campaign in Lebanon. The foreign minister, whose status and standing among his fellow ministers was eroded as a result of the war, was also not in the country last week.

The man who planned and directed the moves that preceded the war, as well as the war's development itself — former Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon — did grant an interview, and admitted that the massacre in the Sabra and Shatila camps constituted the turning point in the war in Lebanon.

[Begin recording] [Sharon] I understood that this was a turning point the moment the Cabinet's position became clear to me. The Cabinet often used to use the motto that the Cabinet is the body that commands and supervises the IDF, however it did not demonstrate the necessary steadfastness.

[Schiffer] Are you implying, then, that you were forsaken by your fellow ministers?

[Sharon] I would not like to use any of those terms.

[Schiffer] Or did they throw you to the dogs?

[Sharon] None of the terms you employed are terms I would like to use, but I definitely noticed the flight, and there was certainly a flight here. Leadership, however, cannot afford to run away. True leadership never runs. True leadership insists on its positions, presents them, fights for them, and does not choose the easy way out. [end recording]

Today in debriefing on the war, it emerges that at first Israel got more than a simple go-ahead signal from the United States to carry out its moves. The following is what was stated in a private meeting between the prime minister and the then U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Washington in June 1982:

Haig said he was convinced that Israel should finish the business and eliminate the PLO in West Beirut. It would be preferable for the Lebanese forces themselves to carry this out, but the prime minister said that Israel might have to aid the Phalangists. Secretary Haig expressed sympathy for that position. In the conversation, the U.S. secretary of state asked that no mention be made of the fact that there are widely disparate views in the U.S. Administration on this matter, and disclosed to Menahem Begin that the President had decided not to meet him, adding that he too was prohibited from meeting the prime minister, and had to work really hard to alter the President's decision. As a result of that conversation, the prime minister instructed that a plan for the liquidation of the PLO in Beirut be prepared, to be carried out by the Phalangists with Israeli help in the shortest period of time possible.

The prime minister conferred secretly with Bashir al-Jumayyil twice in the course of the first months of the war. Mr Begin urged Al-Jumayyil to enter West Beirut and told him: You start liberating Beirut, and we will help you with everything at our disposal. You launch an operation, and we will help you with all our might. Al-Jumayyil promised, but subsequently asked for delay after delay.

The dramatic turning point in the war happened with the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil. The Cabinet stayed behind. The prime minister, the defense minister, and the chief of staff decided to send the IDF into West Beirut. The next morning, during a meeting at the defense minister's office, the chief of staff said: We have the entire city in our hands. Sharon and Eytan coordinated ways to transfer this information to the prime minister. The Cabinet met in the early evening hours, and there was nothing else to do but report to it. Among other things that were reported was also the story that Phalangists entered the Sabra and Shatila camps.

The ministers' suspicions about Sharon and Eytan were unequalled by any similar phenomenon throughout Israel's wars. Everyone collected information on everyone, and then the massacre came. With the finger pointed accusingly at Israel, at a dramatic meeting the chief of staff desperately tried to convince a Lebanese unit commander to hold a news conference and explain what happened, but that never materialized.

The following is a reconstruction of the conversation:

Raful [nickname for then Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan]: I want you to explain that the Phalangists participated in the mission, and that what happened was outside your control.

(Abu Khalil): What you want us to do is to take the responsibility. In the present political situation, this is impossible. He added: Why do you not instruct the Israeli media to stop accusing us for the massacre, so that we can gain time?

Raful: The media here are democratic and free.

The commander of the Northern Command: Then why do you not admit partial responsibility? The Phalangist, however, declined to do even that.

Aviation Agreement With U.S. May Be Canceled

TA020937 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 2 Jun 83 p 2

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Yosef Pri'el]

[Excerpt] Washington — The *Davar* correspondent has learned that the Israeli Government has notified the U.S. Administration that it is contemplating the cancellation of the aviation agreement between the two countries if it is not altered to Israel's satisfaction.

Delegations of both countries will hold official talks in Washington next week to discuss the future of the Israeli-U.S. aviation agreement. To that effect, a delegation made up of Transportation Ministry Director General 'Uzi Landua and representatives of El Al and the Israeli Aviation Authority will be arriving in Washington.

Israel believes the aviation agreement should be changed so that it at least freezes the current situation and prevents new companies from operating on the Israel-United States line. Israel maintains that the high occupancy aboard El Al and TWA attracts other competitors. The current surplus of airplanes in the world eases theway for competition, and this might adversely affect the national carriers of both countries.

Israel has also decided to ban mixed groups on charter flights to Israel, a move that is not anchored in the agreement with the United States.

The *Davar* correspondent has learned that if an agreement is not reached in the contacts with administration officials in Washington, Israel will contemplate cancelling the aviation agreement. Minimal mutual arrangements will permit regular flights between the two countries to continue, and will open the way to negotiations over a new Israeli-U.S. aviation agreement.

Sekou Toure Sends Letter to Moi on OAU Summit

AB011434 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] The sixth summit of ECOWAS ended last Monday, 30 May 1983, at the Palais des Nations in Conakry. Several important decisions were made at the end of the summit. Among these decisions is the resolution adopted on the OAU. The adoption of this resolution by the sixth summit is of special importance to the people of Africa, who are working to attain their goal of a happy life in unity and cooperation.

In his capacity as current chairman of ECOWAS, the supreme leader of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, sent the following message to the Kenyan president, who is the current OAU chairman:

To His Excellency Daniel arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya and current chairman of the OAU, Nairobi, Kenya:

We have the honor to inform you that the heads of state and government of ECOWAS held their sixth ordinary session in Conakry, People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, on 28, 29, and 30 May 1983. This session made important decisions aimed at accelerating the process of subregional economic integration and harmonizing the development of Western African nations-.The summit also examined the situation currently prevailing in our continental organization, the OAU, and adopted Resolution 1-5/83 whose text is as follows:

The conference of heads of state and government, considering the difficulties facing the OAU, and the position of ECOWAS within other pan-African organizations, and being convinced of the need to preserve said organization, expresses the unanimous will of ECOWAS states to do everything to surmount the current crisis which the OAU is experiencing and to safeguard the organization. Consequently, it has chosen to respond positively to the call made to heads of state and government to attend the 19th OAU summit scheduled to take place from 6 to 11 June 1983 in the Ethiopian capital and suggests the enlargement of the 12-member committee to the current chairman as a means of exploring ways likely to ensure the success of the summit and thus strengthen the unity of action sought by all member states of the continental organization.

Issued in Conakry on 30 May 1983 by the conference.

This summit elected the president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea as current chairman of ECOWAS. The summit charged its chairman to immediately implement the above-mentioned resolution on the OAU. We shall therefore be grateful if you could take the necessary measures to urgently satisfy the request made by the 16 members of ECOWAS and ensure a successful (?summit). Highest regards.

Signed: Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and current ECOWAS chairman.

OAU's Kodjo Stresses Need for African Integration

PM021042 Algiers El Moudjahid in French 26 May 83 p 6

[Interview with OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo by APS in Addis Ababa — date not given]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa — [Kodjo] "Twenty years after the founding of the OAU, Africa must pull itself together: The positive record must be viewed with great caution. ECOWAS, the West African Economic Community, the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, the Community of Great Lakes Countries, and the Preferential Trade Zone are examples of economic integration. The limits of economic integration are, however, clear, because there has been no substantial progress in the achievement of political integration, without which Africa cannot make the contribution it is entitled to make to the course of world affairs."

Asked to expand this last point, the OAU secretary general explained that the OAU as such must be reconsidered: "The objectives assigned to it are objectives which limit the continent to simple, narrow cooperation among untouchable and definitely established nation-states. It is thus a second United Nations on the African Continent. But if we really want to get to the nub of things, Africa does not need a second United Nations. Africa needs economic integration to build its power and to play its rightful role.

"At present, the OAU is a forum in which everyone comes to deliver a monologue and from which dialogue is absent, albeit not entirely. But must we really have dialogue? We need an organization which is capable of planning the continent's integration.

"It must be said that very few of our countries are viable. Economic development cannot be attained by most African countries with their present structure and configuration, small territory, enclave position, and lack of natural geographical homogeneity."

That is why Mr Kodjo stressed integration, adding:

"I admit that it is a long-term view, but I remain an obstinate pan-Africanist."

Question: Does the OAU need structural reform?

"Of course," Mr Kodjo replied, "restructuring is vital. Progress was made after the reform of OAU structures was passed in 1979, trebling the organization's staff and making it possible to establish an administration worthy of the name to serve Africa's ideals. Reform is necessary at the political level, even if we just have a second United Nations. It is necessary to define the secretary general's precise role and define his powers and responsibilities. The organization's secretary general has not been an administrative secretary general since 1979, despite what some

people continue to say and write. The question of the chairman must also be examined. Is he an executive chairman, and, if so, what is the secretary general's precise role? Or is he a symbolic chairman, playing a secondary role? And, if that is the case, why are people still talking about an administrative secretary general?

"I think that the OAU Charter must give a clear verdict on that. Moreover, that document is full of inconsistencies, and recent developments within the organization forcefully stress these ambiguities. The OAU must carry out an effective review of its working methods and discipline its action."

A Shaky Situation

"Take the example of the ad hoc commissions set up to examine a specific problem. Should these commissions simply submit recommendations, or can they make decisions? Do they have decisionmaking power or not? The United Nations has a Security Council."

Mr Kodjo believes that the type of organization the OAU is, its Charter, and its action must be reviewed. The Charter does not specify anything at all on these two problems, and it must render a very clear verdict: In any case, this shaky situation cannot continue forever, he stressed.

Finally, what about the future? The secretary general concluded: "We simply cannot continue to accept what has happened in the OAU; we must progress and place the emphasis on economic and political integration. The OAU must be protected from foreign ideologies, because Africa must and can produce its own ideology which takes account of authentically African interests.

"Africa and the OAU must take the path of development, especially through science and technology. But, to do that, it will be necessary to avoid wasting time and energy on political quarrels."

"This is possible within the framework of the Lagos plan of action and the final act adopted at the African economic summit, namely, by going ahead with the creation of an African economic community. The Lagos plan is an ideal framework for the creation of an African economic community which would herald — why not? — the creation of an African political community."

LE MONDE on Hassan Absence From Maghreb Summit

PM021419 Paris Le Monde in French 1 Jun 83 p 4

[Jean de la Gueriviere dispatch: "Algiers Takes Care Not To Overdramatize Hassan II's Absence"]

[Text] Algiers [No date given] — President Bourguiba returned to Tunis, Tuesday, 31 May, at the end of a 3-day official visit to Algeria. The event which had for a moment been expected did not take place. King Hassan II did not come to Algiers to set the seal on a reconciliation which has been on the agenda since his meeting with the Algerian president 26 February. Could he do so without running the risk of seeing the SDAR leaders, with whom he is officially still refusing to talk, arrive too?

The presence of Mauritanian President Lieutenant Colonel Ould Haydala made it possible to give the last few hours of the Tunisian President's visit the air of a Maghreb family celebration. Care is being taken not to overdramatize the king's absence. He did not send any discourteous refusal, it is being said, because "no official invitation had been sent."

Official sources simply say: "Some brothers — do not ask us which ones — had suggested taking advantage of President Bourguiba's presence for a meeting. We then said that those who wished to join the two presidents would be welcome."

The same source added that President Bourguiba's visit and the intense diplomatic activity which preceded it were not wasted: "We informed all our brothers and neighbors of what we have heard the Moroccans say. We then told them what we think and what we want. We have done as much as we can to help bring about a solution. There is now some complementary work to be done in the OAU. One action cannot replace the other."

The sense of the statements made Monday evening in official Algerian circles is that King Hassan II's absence does not in itself make it possible to reach a definitive view on probable developments in the Saharan problem, but that things will be settled after the OAU summit. Algeria is waiting to see what attitude Morocco and its partners will take during that summit or during the bargaining which precedes its scheduled opening date. Everything suggests that if Rabat's behavior was unacceptable from its viewpoint it would quickly act accordingly.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Press Conference 1 June

LD022105 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Jun (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution talked to the Arab media yesterday evening at a press conference attended by more than 50 journalists representing various media organs. The leader spoke about current issues of the Arab homeland, the realities of the Arab situation, the U.S. imperialist onslaught and the long-term effects of the momentum of the Israeli death train that is storming the Arab homeland.

The leader began by explaining that we meet from time to time here in Libya in order to spread new ideas and the correct outlook, because Libya is a free country on which no pressurs are imposed, either from within or without, and anybody can speak freely. It is very useful to have a free platform from which we can listen to the truth from any Arab individual. This is because there is no oppression or pressure exerted on Arab citizens in Libya by forces of repression within the country or by the foreign forces that have influence and control over most Arab countries. The brother leader added that Libya is the only country that is not subject to any pressure. It is enough that we challenge and fight the biggest power on earth — the United States — in defense of the Arab nation, the Gulf of Sidra and the cause of freedom everywhere in the world. The brother leader explained that in Libya there is no government, president or king who makes publicity for himself and deceives public opinion. He said: I am not in a position of political or administrative responsibility, and I do not hold any political post, but I speak from a revolutionary position.

The brother leader then replied to journalists' questions, one of which concerned Saudi-Libyan rapprochement. In his reply, he said that the Saudis are making efforts to rectify their relationship with Libya in the shadow of the Israeli expansion in the Arab homeland following the invasion of Lebanon. We listened to that call hoping that we might hear in it a voice calling for united Arab action and a call for confrontation. We are still listening to that call. He stressed that we will not forfeit any call for unified Arab action, rather than the U.S. - prompted unity of ranks which we will always reject. They have to prove that the call is sincere and devoted to the interests of the Arab nation and united Arab action against the common enemy.

Answering a question on the call for a united Arab Maghreb, the brother leader stressed his commitment to the unity of the whole Arab world from the Gulf to the ocean. He said that all regional calls must be combatted because they serve only the interests of the colonialists who want to divide the Arab homeland. The brother leader stressed that we fully support unity between two Arab countries, but these gatherings are calls that only service colonial interests and are inspired from abroad. We refused to participate in the Algiers conference for this reason, because we must combat the enemy's dangerous penetration into the Arab east; we want to surround this in order to prevent it from reaching Syria and Jordan, and we want to work for the liberation of Lebanon, Egypt, and Palestine.

The brother leader again stressed his welcome of any unity between two countries, saying that he is ready to unite with any Arab country but is against regional gatherings aimed at dividing the Arab homeland in the future. The leader called on Arab youth to resist such regional gatherings and to combat this old colonialism. The leader also stressed the Jamahiriyah's commitment to the Jarbah statement concerning unity with Tunisia and to the Hassi Messaoud statement concerning unity with Algeria.

Replying to a question regarding his view of the Palestinian issue, the leader stressed the traditional Palestinian leadership's failure to tackle the Palestinian problem. This leadership no longer has any standard [miqyas] enabling people to deal with it. He said: All those with whom we have had talks have confirmed that they failed to come to an understanding with it and that they were unable to give anything beneficial to the Palestinian cause

through this leadership. Even the world can no longer see how to come to an understanding on the Palestinian issue through this quicksilver-like leadership.

The Arabs and Palestinians, the victims, used to believe that the the Palestinian cause was the central issue, but have now come to realize that the Palestinian issue is not the central issue, which is rather that of Arab and Israeli existence. It has become clear to them that the Israelis' goal is not Palestine; their aim is to set up an empire in the Arab homeland, replacing the entire Arab nation. We shall pay the price for its existence because of our languor. When they saw that the Israelis had advanced on them they were confused and became more prepared for capitulation than confrontation. The leader pointed out that the responsibility in this lies with the foundations on which all Arab regimes are based. These foundations are failing because they are based on oppression and exploitation. This must be opposed and replaced by popular jamahiri theory in which conflicts are settled in the interests of the popular masses, in which these masses can join the battle and carry out all the tasks that the regimes of oppression and exploitation have so far failed to carry out because their acting is deception. We are working for the masses to enter the battle against the Israelis, against the United States and against backwardness. The masses must settle accounts with the regimes of oppression and exploitation because they have shown their failure before history and the peoples, and because they are incapable of confronting Israel, the United States,and backwardness. These regimes must be thrown in the trashcan so that they can be replaced by popular regimes based on popular congresses and people's committees.

He explained that this change depends on the circumstances in each country and on the extent of the regime's confrontation of the people, observing that a society can bescome a jamahiri society without bloodshed or weapons. The masses can take control without using arms, just as in Iran where the masses took control and toppled the shah and his empire.

Regarding the forthcoming situation which will be similar to the late As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, following which the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front was formed, the leader emphasized that Libya and Syria are ready for confrontation and that they are steadfast. This applies also to Yemen but there have been different views from Algeria because it is taking into account Yasir 'Arafat's opinion. However, Abu 'Ammar is now at a crossroads and it is not possible to invite anyone from the Palestinian side because it is not yet clear who is the leader of the Palestinian revolution: Abu 'Ammar or Abu Salih [Nimr Salih]. The situation is not definitively settled within Fatah, but nobody can deny that Abu 'Ammar is now facing a challenge to his leadership, an extremely successful defiance. This makes us postpone calling for a meeting of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front until the matter is settled within Fatah.

Regarding the Jamahiriyah's position if aggression occurs against Syria and the means to ensure failure of the submission agreement, the brother leader stressed that placing Lebanon on a blacklist is one way to ensure the failure of this agreement. The Syrian forces must not leave Lebanon whatever happens because Lebanon has lost its independence with this agreement. It has become a land which can be used in the interests of the Arab nation or in the interests of Zionism. If we leave it, the enemy will use it against us.

Therefore it will be preferable for us to struggle in Lebanon and ignore any false legitimacy in Lebanon. Lebanon now has no legitimacy. Its government is false, its president is false, and so is its parliament which has not been elected for the past 11 or 12 years. The president was appointed by Israeli tanks. Furthermore the head of the Phalangists cannot become the president of Lebanon even without Israeli tanks because he is the enemy of half of the Lebanese people. The president has to be neutral at least but the Israelis have forced the enemy on the people's (?enemy). They imposed him on them. Therefore, he has no basic legitimacy,and he must be resisted as a leader of the Phalangists and not as a leader of Lebanon.

The brother leader said that the Syrian forces must now hold on to Lebanese territory more than ever before because Lebanon has now enrolled in the service of Zionism and constitutes an Israeli-U.S. base for aggression against Syria.

The brother leader explained that the liberated part of Lebanon is only the part where Syrian forces are stationed. As for the rest of Lebanon, it is occupied just the same as the occupied land. As for Libya's role, the leader stressed that Libya is with Syria and is prepared to offer whatever is required from it because it considers the defense of Syria to be the same as the defense of the Arab nation. If Syria collapses, the Israeli forces can easily advance to Baghdad, Mecca, Medina, and the Gulf and take the oil and the holy places. This is coming.

In this regard, the leader warned that the next Zionist scheme is to occupy Jordan, expell King Husayn and the Jordanians from the East Bank, and dislodge them in the direction of the Arabian Peninsula; to carry out new massacres similar to the Dayr Yasin massacre in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank in order to get the Palestinians out — under the terror of massacres — to the east bank of the Jordan River, and the rest of the Palestinians now in occupied Palestine ; and to cleanse Palestine of Palestinians and establish an entity for them on the east bank under Israeli protection. The Israelis will implement the same conditions in the east bank as those in Lebanon and will create another problem for the Arabs; namely everyone of Jordanian origin will have to go somewhere and establish a principality or state for themselves.

Answering a question on his call for the formation of a national front to face up to the deterioration within the Arab nation and the chances of a civil war breaking out if such a front fails to materialize, the leader said: I have sent out messages to all the Arab leaders explaining to them the threat of the Zionist death train which is assaulting the Arabs from the extreme east to the extreme west, and that the Israelis do not differentiate between a reactionary Arab and a progressive Arab.

The United States is not interested in whether this Arab is progressive or reactionary but it is interested only in the one who protects U.S. interests. The United States believes that the Israelis are best as far as protecting U.S. interests are concerned. Therefore, the death train will assault all the Arabs and what is required is [word indistinct] and forming a confrontation front.

Syria, too, has sent out message explaining the agreement of submission between Lebanon and the Israelis and its danger to the Arab nation.

He said: We did this to see whether or not the Arab regimes will say yes to the call. If they do not say yes to the call, then they will give the green light for action against them, for Arab civil war against them. Then nothing will be sacred in the Arab homeland — not borders and not kings. Everything will be permissible in order to save the Arab nation. Even the curtains of the Qabah will not protect anyone. By this action they will provide the justification. They will manifestly show that they are impotent failures, rails for the death train, when we are acting to blow up such rails.

Replying to a question about his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the leader declared that Libya and Syria had agreed to put the Arabs face to face with their responsibilities. If they do not respond to us they will reveal that they are incapable and that they are but rails for the death train. They have to choose between becoming trenches from where we shall fight or becoming rails on which the death train will pass and which we shall blow up.

Replying to a question about the stance of the Arab citizen towards the causes of the Arab nation, the leader explained that it is our task to incite the citizen to revolt and restore his self-confidence and reach the degree of revolutionary awareness. We shall persist in this and we shall bypass the rulers if they declare that they have failed after all these attempts and if they do not respond to an Arab joint action against the enemy. This is an indication of the failure of these regimes and a justification to bypass them to reach the masses. Replying to a question about the preparation of a pan-Arab plan to prepare the Arabs and the Arab economy in the post-oil period, the leader explained that the solution lies in the masses taking charge of their own affairs and thinking about their own future, and not leaving it to the rulers, who will exploit them and plunder their resources for their own interests.

The brother leader of the revolution stressed that the Jamahiriyah has asked the Arab countries to unite and has called upon them to confront the Zionist death train in a joint Arab action to face the current Arab situation.

The brother leader of the revolution reiterated that the Zionist enemy is implementing a dangerous plan against the existence of the Arab nation. He said that the Zionist enemy, after Palestine and Lebanon, will advance into Jordan, then Syria then the Arabian Peninsula, then the Arabian Gulf, then the rivers in Iraq and Syria. After that he will go back to Egypt to divide it into ministates, and will take the Nile valley. Then he will concentrate on North Africa, since there are already Israelis in Morocco and Tunisia. He pointed out that one day the Tunisians and the Moroccans will find themselves in the same positions as the Palestinians in 1948, because the Israelis who are there will find a power to support them: The Israeli force, for which America will establish a protective umbrella. Then the Moroccans will be subjugated in Morocco and the Tunisians will be subjugated in Tunisia as the Palestinians were subjugated in Palestine in 1948.

The leader stressed that the final goal of Zionism is to fulfill its ancient dream of Judaizing North Africa, taking the rivers of the Arab homeland and usurping the sources of oil and the holy places of the Arab homeland. He pointed out that the Zionist scenario, which the United States protects, seeks the destruction of Arab military power in any country and from there acceptance of a cease-fire, then negotiations, then recognition, then surrender and the setting-up of security zones for Israel's security in the Arab territories; then on to the implementation of another goal, using the same scenario. He stressed the necessity of arousing the Arab masses to make them perceive their full role in connection with these events.

The leader stressed the necessity of escalating the popular resistance in Lebanon against the Zionist presence. He said that this struggle must be transformed into a national struggle between the Zionist enemy and the Arab nation on the Lebanese field and that the struggle must not be restricted tothe Lebanese fighters, rather every Arab must volunteer and join the Lebanese resistance and ignore the existence of any authority or agreement.

He added that Libya is ready to finance those fighters and to arm and train them: I personally repeatedly announced my willingness to lead a popular liberation war from Lebanon if I could find the people who are ready to fight on my side.

Replying to a question on his thoughts concerning the possibility of the Arabs benefiting from the balance between the two superpowers, the brother leader said: If America intervenes militarily in any Arab country, it would be an unequal fight for any regular army to confront the American power. However, we must accept the combat between the Israelis and the Arabs and we must bear its responsibilities and triumph, without calling for the involvement of the Soviet Union on our side, if we are assured of non-involvement by America on the side of the Israelis.

He added: We must benefit from the balance between the superpowers and we must gain the Soviet Union on our side politically. If we fail to act in this direction our policies will be foolish. He said: We must persuade the world that any war which breaks out between two Arab states is a domestic civil war, should the Arabs fail to respond to our call to form a pan-Arab front against the enemy. The fact is that no rule of international law would apply to any war breaking out between two Arab states, just as it would not apply to Garibaldi's war to unify Italy, Mao's war to unify China, or Abraham Lincoln's war to unify America. And any intervention by a foreign state would put the latter's finger into the fire.

U.S. Charges of Military Preparations Refuted

LD022114 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1925 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli 2 June (JANA) — The U.S. State Department has alleged that Libya is carrying out what it described as military activities near its border with Chad with the aim of preparing to intervene in Chad. A spokesman for the U.S. State Department yesterday claimed that Libya has strengthened its forces over the past few days for this purpose.

The JANA political editor has commented on the U.S. State Department statement. Refuting the fabricated claims which constitute the essence of these statements, he said:

In accordance with all principles and moral codes, the U.S. State Department has no concern with this matter from far or near. However, its deliberate wish to poke its nose into this matter confirms the nature of U.S. intentions and the persistent Washington policy of blatant interference in the affairs of others by relying on murder and terrorism.

It is our concern to stress that U.S. allegations of the existence of unusual Libyan military activity aimed at intervening in Chad is a U.S.-Sudanese-Egyptian attempt to justify U.S. reactionary intervention in Chad after the sweeping victories scored by the Government of National Unity forces led by Goukouni Oueddei against the forces of the renegade Habre. There is no other interpretation to what is behind these false allegations and fabrications.

On our part, we have previously (stated) that we are neutral to what is happening in Chad and we are committed to this. We have stressed — and continue to do so — that if any foreign forces intervene in Chad we shall abandon our neutrality and take a decisive stand to close any gap through which the United States and the reactionaries hostile to the Libyan people could slip in order to transform Chad into a base hostile to Libya, a base for imperialism and an imperialist sphere of influence hostile to the African peoples.

In addition to this we stress that the Jamahiriyah will never allow colonialists and reactionaries to come between us and our friends because Chad's security is linked with Libya's and vice versa. The Libyan and Chadian soil are one soil. The Chadian and Libyan peoples are in fact one people. In view of these thundering historical facts Chad can not be distanced from Libya and Libya cannot be distanced from Chad.

The statements by the American State Department based on false claims and allegations, are a blatant admission that the Reagan administration is planning to intervene in Chad.

By its gross and false allegations about what it calls Libyan intervention, it wishes to conceal its (?own) intervention. This was confirmed a week ago by the rebel Hissein Habre when he conferred with the new U.S. ambassador to the rebel clique in Ndjamena.

Habre stressed to the U.S. ambassador that he totally relies on the American Administration and has confidence in the implementation of its plans and that he also has confidence in the military and economic assistance which the American Administration has begun to present to him.

JANA's political editor emphasized that it is the American Administration and not Libya which is aggravating the situation and wants to spread its aggressive claws to Chad, and this is also what the statements by the official spokesman of the State Department confirm.

Oil Secretary Receives Romanian Minister
LD021840 Tripoli JANA in English 1743 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 21, June 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The oil secretary today met with the minister head of the Department of Constructions Abroad of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The meeting, which was also attended by the housing secretary, dwelt on aspects [of] bilateral cooperation and its development in all spheres.

A draft agreement on housing and construction was signed here today between the Jamahiriyah and Romania.

The draft agreement was signed by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Housing, Muhammad al-Mamqush, and on the Romanian side the minister head of the Department of Construction abroad, Ion Stanescu.

The draft agreement urges bilateral cooperation to continue and extra effort exerted to complete the current projects already started in construction and housing.

Jabir Receives Yugoslav Deputy Defense Minister
LD030416 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The Commander-in-Chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, yesterday received the Yugoslav deputy defense minister, who handed him a letter from the Yugoslav defense minister, Admiral Branko Mamula.

SUDAN

Numayri Arrives in Darfur Province 2 June
JN021646 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Al-Fashir, Darfur Province, 2 Jun (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and his accompanying delegation arrived here this afternoon from Nyala, within the framework of his current visit to Darfur Province.

Numayri Returns to Khartoum
JN031040 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 3 Jun (SUNA) — President Numayri last night returned here after a 2-day visit to Darfur Province, during which he opened a number of projects as part of the celebrations marking the 14th anniversary of the May Revolution.

Libyan Defectors Press Conference in Khartoum
JN021556 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jun (SUNA) — 'Ali Ramadan, the official spokesman for the National Front for the Liberation of Libya, has said that the front has taken upon itself rescuing Libya from

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's regime. In his opening remarks during the press conference held here today (?by) a group of Libyans who recently joined the front, Ramadan said: In our militant program we depend on God, on the heroic Libyan people, and on the help of the brothers headed by fraternal Sudan, government, and people.

The Libyan officers said they joined the front to prevent Libya from becoming a tool of terrorism used by Al-Qadhdhafi's and his clique, and also to rescue Libya from Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. They said they were subjected to pressures by the so-called revolutionary committees, and that during their training courses in the FRG, they were forced to attend lectures on the colonel's ideas and Green Book.

In their press conference, the Libyan officers said that the so-called revolutionary committees are just terrorist committees whose task is to spy on Libyans in the FRG and on the Arab brothers. Moreover, these committees are recruited to spy on military installations in the FRG. They added that the revolutionarycommittees are mere intelligence apparatuses to terrorize the Libyan people.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Front Reportedly Kills 460 Ethiopians

NC021332 Paris AFP in English 1302 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Mogadishu, June 2 (AFP) — The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) today said its forces killed 460 Ethiopian soldiers during a major Ethiopian offensive this week at Nakfa, about 130 km (80 miles) northwest of Asmara.

In a communique issued here, the EPLF also said its forces shot down an Ethiopian Soviet-made MIG-24 helicopter gunship. It said that a large Ethiopian force supported by fighter planes, helicopter gunships and tanks assaulted EPLF defence positions on May 30, but suffered heavy casualties.

In another subsequent battle, the communique said, the Ethiopian Government lost 170 soldiers and suffered 290 wounded.

There was no mention of any casualties among the forces of the EPLF, one of two main Eritrean movements fighting for independence from Addis Ababa for some 20 years.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan: Somali Police Clash With Public

EA022149 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Two soldiers were killed and many others wounded in a confrontation between the police force of Barre's regime and the general public of El Wak District, in Gedo Region.

The report, which reached us from the Third General Gabayreh Division of the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia], confirms that the confrontation between the Barre police force and the general public in El Wak took place on 1 June, after Barre's regime attempted to forcibly conscript youths into the Army.

A similar confrontation took place at the Mogadishu meat market, where several policemen were injured. The confrontation between the police and the butchers of Benadir Region took place in May following a price dispute due to the inflation and ailing economy which face Somalia today. Reports from Mogadishu confirm that a special committee has been established to look into the crisis over the price of meat.

TANZANIA

APS Reports Exclusive Interview With Nyerere

LD021418 Algiers APS in English 1340 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 2 Jun (APS) — President Julius Nyerere, Tanzanian president of the republic made an exclusive interview to the ALGERIAN NEWS AGENCY (APS) on the occasion of the OAU 20th anniversary.

President Nyerere estimated that Africa has made "great strides towards Africa's political liberation." "Only Namibia and Western Sahara remain of the many colonies which existed in 1963." Unfortunately the liberation of the Western Sahara has been "complicated by what some of us regard as a new colonialism by a member state of the OAU."

Regarding OAU structures, the Tanzanian president noted that "it is necessary for us to look again at the charter and the OAU structure." He estimated that: "It will probably be necessary to set up a commission to consider ideas put forward in this field."

Mr Nyerere [word indistinct] for "a greater reinforcement and efficiency of the OAU." Although he declared that it would be inappropriate of him to say more on this subject, he admitted his preference for adopting the principle that all OAU summit meetings should be held at the organization's headquarters in Addis Ababa.

As concerns the question of South Africa, President Nyerere said: "It hopes," he added, "to divert the attention of the rest of the world and to weaken the African stand by its determined efforts to destabilize the free nations on its border, and any others which it regards as weak enough to be attacked without danger for itself."

As for African economic questions, Mr Nyerere questioned whether the OAU is the appropriate organization to deal with these matters, but he estimated however that African states should increase trade with one another and "take all the political decisions which will promote this objective. I hope that the economic development of Africa will serve the increase of Africa's self-reliance" adding in this connection that it will be better that Africans "depend upon one another rather than all having a one way dependence on the developed nations." President Nyerere finally stated that the OAU should take political decisions to develop South - South economic relations.

Minister Pessimistic on Belgrade UNCTAD Meeting

EA021920 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Ndugu Amir Jamal, minister without portfolio in the president's office, [name and title as received] has declared that the forthcoming UNCTAD meeting will serve no purpose if the developed nations show no intention of entering into negotiations with developing countries. Ndugu Jamal, who will lead Tanzania's delegation to the conference, added that the stand adopted by the developed countries in the past does not inspire much cause for hope for the negotiations.

Ndugu Jamal was speaking in Dar es Salaam before his departure, the day after tomorow, for the UNCTAD meeting which will begin in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on 6 June. He said that at the conference Tanzania will fully support the stand recently adopted in Argentina by the developing countries of the Group of 77. This position calls upon the United Nations to supervise

negotiations and to convoke an international conference to discuss financial, economic, and development questions. He said the economic problems of the developing countries are very great and that the economies of these countries will collapse unless urgent steps are taken to avert this danger.

Speaking on the conference held by the world's rich countries,which ended last week in Williamsburg, Ndugu Jamal said cooperation and relations among developing countries are the only way which will make the rich nations realize the importance of establishing a new economic order in the world.

UGANDA

500 People Believed Killed by 'Bandits'

AB021801 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Kampala, June 2, (AFP) — At least 500 people, including a correspondent for the Voice of America Radio, are believed to have been killed in Uganda in the last two weeks, according to a newspaper published by the opposition Democratic Party.

The paper, *Munnansi*, also quoted unconfirmed reports that survivors of a massacre at a displaced persons camp last Thursday night, in which at least 100 people died, saw Ugandan Army soldiers among the attackers. The paper said that soldiers who had been guarding the Kikyusa Camp in Luwero District, about 60 kms (40 miles) north of Kampala, withdrew from the camp earlier in the week. "Later on, according to unconfirmed reports, these soldiers were seen among the 'bandits' who turned up and carried out the massacre using pangas, bayonets and knives," the paper said.

(Diplomatic sources have given similar accounts of the massacre.)

(First reports, quoting survivors of the Kikyusa Camp massacre, attributed the killings to guerrillas of a force led by former Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni. But a spokesman for his National Resistance Army denied any involvement.

(The killings are among the most bloody to be reported in Uganda since the fall of Idi Amin four years ago.)

The government has not so far issued any statement on the Kikyusa killings. The people had been displaced as a result of Army operations against guerrilla movements opposed to the regime of President Milton Obote, who returned to power in December 1980.

Munnansi also mentioned other massacres, of 80 people at Wakiso trading centre about 15 km (9 miles) west of Kampala and of 70 others along the Kafu River, 150 km (90 miles) northwest of the capital.

A body found at Masuliita, west Kampala, last week after killings there was of a correspondent who worked for the Voice of America, the opposition paper said. It did not name him. A correspondent for the radio, Michael Paschal, was arrested some three-and-a-half months ago and efforts to have him released had been unsuccessful.

(According to diplomatic sources, some 70 bodies riddled with bayonet or bullet wounds which were found at Masuliita were those of people who had been incarcerated in the Makindye barracks in Kampala. The bodies were tied together in twos and some were in a state of emaciation.

(According to diplomatic sources, the people killed at Kafu River were cattle-raisers. The day after the killings, the sources said, dozens of animals were sold by soldiers on the market of Masindi port.)

CHAD

Bardai Denies GUNT Involved in Border Clashes

AB022140 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a statement carried by Western media, Nigerian External Affairs Minister Ishaya Audu unilaterally accused the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of having caused the border clashes in the Lake Chad region. Considering the practice of misinformationso dear to media organizations such as Radio France Internationale and the VOA, one may wonder whether these Western media organizations are not trying to create difficulties for the thousands of Chadian refugees living in that brotherly country who support the GUNT.

We must recall that in his historic speech of 15 April, GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei made a point of thanking the Nigerian authorities for the hospitable reception accorded our Chadian brothers. Henceforth, the strange and unfriendly statement — to say the least — made by the Nigerian minister and the possible resulting difficulties for Chadian refugees, especially in Borno State, are likely to undermine the good relations which exist between the two countries.

In the end, the traitors in Ndjamena are responsible for these new developments. In fact, after deliberately creating tension in the Lake Chad region with the sole aim of diverting attention and sowing confusion in the minds of the people, the irresponsible clique in Ndjamena sent a so-called delegation to meet with the Nigerian authorities. On this occasion, the treacherous delegates — who received advice, assistance, and encouragement in their move from some Nigerian political circles well known for their hostility to the Chadian revolutionary government and thus for their complicity with the enemy — attempted to lay the blame on GUNT sympathizers. This gross machination will deceive no one. In fact, everyone is now aware of the (?assistance) given by the Nigerian minister, who is also a private adviser to the agent Hissein Habre. [Words indistinct] the Nigerian minister has been working systematically toward disrupting the good relations between his country and the GUNT, the legal representative of the Chadian people. The same Nigerian chief diplomat was also a party to the conspiracy that propelled the blood-thirsty Hissein Habre into Ndjamena. In the eyes of those well-known Nigerian political circles, Hissein Habre, who champions international capitalism, deserves assistance.

It is also worth mentioning that, during the negotiations, there were Western diplomats behind the scenes. They pressured the Nigerian authorities to obtain a rapprochement with the FAN. The GUNT and its many sympathizers who have settled in Nigeria are actually not the only ones who bear the cost of that big machination. Some Nigerian politicians who make no secret of their support of the GUNT were publicly named and denigrated in Ndjamena.

One of the unconfessed objectives of the national annihilation forces and their accomplices in fabricating the story is to make things tough for GUNT supporters living in Nigeria and to force them to leave for another country. In this connection, according to reports just coming in that we are trying to verify, Chadian refugees in Nigeria who support the GUNT are being tracked down in the streets, in their homes, and even in the markets. One can believe that the current stir confirms Nigeria's role and responsibility in the Chadian conflict.

Is it possible that the leaders of the birthplace of the historic Lagos accords will end up opposing those Chadians who champion African dignity? For us, we doubt that the foreign minister of a country well known for its political tolerance made such a statement against the people who are trying to free themselves and devote their efforts to development. Whatever the case may be, we can say that, as the cradle of the accords named after its capital city, the Federal Republic of Nigeria has a moral responsibility in the Chadian conflict. Because of this, President Shehu Shagari's government must ensure the safety of the thousands of Chadian refugees who have, in view of the circumstances, sought refuge in its country. Therefore, these Chadians must not be made to bear the consequences of the FAN's military adventurism in the Lake Chad region.

To be more precise, we will say that, contrary to the inaccurate reports made against the GUNT, not a single GUNT fighter was sent to the Chad-Nigeria border. At present, the National Liberation Army is instead making efforts to put an end to the harmful presence of the FAN reactionary forces over the entire Chadian territory. The GUNT action is also in the interest of all African countries which still do not realize that the national annihilation forces will eventually pose a possible danger to their own security.

Through its president, the GUNT, as a responsible government, has already stressed the need for good neighborliness, a policy which it used to practice at all times. It is practicing and will continue to practice this policy provided that this language is understood by some neighboring countries.

CONGO

Addendum to Agreement With USSR Signed

AB021508 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] An additional clause to a previous agreement ratified in 1980 between the governments of the People's Republic of the Congo and the USSR was signed this morning at the Ministry of Cooperation. Under this additional clause, the Soviet side will send instructors to teach in secondary schools and institutions of higher learning in the Congo during the 1983-84 academic year.

The two sides were represented by (Russol Sabega), secretary general at the Ministry of Cooperation, for the Congo, and (Slavgorov Yuriy), economic counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in the People's Republic of the Congo, for the USSR.

GHANA

Cape Coast University Closed After Violence

AB021730 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The University of Cape Coast has been closed down until further notice. A statement signed by the secretary to the Senate of the university, Mr Acquah-Eshun, asked all students to vacate their rooms in their halls of residence by 6 p.m. today. A GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent at Cape Coast says there was a violent confrontation at the campus yesterday between two groups of students. He says while one group is advocating a return to campus and the continuation of normal academic life, the other group opposes and calls for the closure of the university.

Our correspondent says the two groups eventually presented resolutions to the Senate on their stands. According to the Senate, the closure of the university has become necessary in view of the violence on the campus, which has made it impossible for lecture to continue.

WDC's Endorse University Closures

AB021841 Accra Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The sixth joint consultative meeting of the WDC's [Workers' Defense Committee] of the country's three universities has ended at Cape Coast. A communique issued after the 3-day meeting endorses the closure of the University of Science and Technology and the University of Ghana, Lagon. It also calls on the government to set up as a matter of urgency a committee to restructure the conference of university institutions while the University of Ghana should be used for the training of revolutionary cadres.

The communique touches on the activities of counterrevolutionary forces, which it says are now in alliance with the National Union of Ghana Students and blamed this on the inability of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to gather the necessary political will to deal positively with the enemies of the revolution.

IVORY COAST

President Sees Mitterrand, Comments on OAU

AB021532 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who has been in Europe for several days now, met this morning with French head of state Francois Mitterrand. The two heads of state took the opportunity to discuss the cooperation and friendship which exists between Abidjan and Paris. As you know, they held similar discussions during their previous meeting in Abidjan and Yamoussoukro during the French president's visit to our country last year.

Questioned at the end of his 45-minute audience on what the outcome of the forthcoming OAU meeting might be, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny only said: Let us wait for the outcome; I hope we will succeeed, but it is difficult. Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who will visit the United States in a few days, explained that the Ivory Coast will be represented in Addis Ababa by an Ivorian minister, though not the foreign affairs minister, who will accompany him to Washington.

Asked whether a pan-African organization could emerge out of the OAU, the Ivorian president said: We hope so, but this has already been achieved. The OAU is a pan-African organization. It is even a challenge that we have thrown to the world, and we must maintain it. He remarked: There is no organization like this one anywhere else in the world — a political organization that covers an entire continent. Questioned on an increased Soviet penetration into Africa, Mr Houphouet-Boigny asserted: We fear all those who work to destabilize Africa as well as those who are the enemies and destroyers of liberty. It is not only the Russians. But we will know how to defend ourselves.

He described his meeting with the French president as a courtesy call and stressed that relations between France and the Ivory Coast are very good and that there is no dispute between Paris and Abidjan.

Information Minister To Attend OAU Summit

AB022031 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The president of the republic will be represented in Addis Ababa by Minister of Information Amadou Thiam. Mr Thiam left Abidjan today for Addis Ababa at the head of an important delegation.

LIBERIA

Doe, Delegation To Leave for OAU Summit 3 June

AB022100 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Liberian leader, Commander in Chief [CIC] Dr Samuel K. Doe, is scheduled to leave the country tomorrow with a 12-member official delegation to attend the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa, the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia. Four students of the University of Liberia will also form part of the Liberia delegation.

The special presidential aircraft, Boeing 727, bearing the head of state and his delegation, will take off at the Roberts International Airport at 0500 GMT tomorrow morning.

The Liberian leader is expected to spend the night in Lusaka, Zambia, as guest of President Kenneth Kaunda before departing on Saturday for Addis Ababa. The official delegation accompanying the head of state is composed of the following persons: Lieutenant Colonel William Broh, deputy speaker of the People's Redemption Council [PRC]; Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Sampson, assistant secretary general for PRC; Colonel Larry Borteh,

...mber of the PRC; Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Beh, a member of the PRC; Major H. Boimah Fahnbulleh, Jr, minister of foreign affairs. Also traveling with the CIC are Major Peter Naigow, minister of information; Ambassador J. Charles Hansford, chief of protocol, Executive Mansion; Captain Willie A. Gaven, deputy minister of state for public affairs; Dr G.H. Wanger, physician to the head of state; Brigadier General Alfred A. Gbley, aide-de-camp to the head of state; and Mr J. Uman Behey, assistant minister of state.

The students accompanying the head of state are William Allen, Joseph Bright, George Ethel Wright, and Michael Serman.

While the head of state is away, the minister of state for presidential affairs, Major John G. Ramsey, will act as chairman of the Cabinet. He is to manage the affairs of the country in close consultation with the vice head of state and members of the council.

NIGERIA

Shagari Discusses Holding of Elections

AB020845 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] A detailed account of the 14-point decision taken at the recent meeting of the Council of State was given in Lagos yesterday by President Shehu Shagari. The occasion was the last meeting of President Shagari with media executives in his first term of office. Highlights of the 14-point decision of the Council of State included the issue of law and order in the country during and after this year's elections. President Shagari also spoke on a number of national and international issues of interest to Nigerians. Among them were the current electioneering campaigns, the state of the economy, the issue of illegal aliens, as well as the recently concluded summit meeting of the ECOWAS and the reconvened summit of the OAU in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, next week.

President Shagari said that it was the decision of the Council of State to involve all political leaders and traditional rulers, the religious leaders, the judiciary, and the law enforcement agencies in the maintenance of law and order throughout the country. While party leaders and traditional rulers were asked to appeal to their supporters and subjects to be law-abiding and tolerant, religious leaders were requested to preach the sermons of tolerance in the body politic. The judiciary is to mete out swift punishment on all cases of breach of law and order, while the police force has been directed to intensify its efforts in containing such breaches. President Shagari appealed to various levels of the country's leadership to exercise restraint in [words indistinct] from the law enforcement agencies. He also called for the regular meeting of peace, security, and intelligence committees to review law and order situations in their areas.

On the relationship between the commissioners of police and state chief executives, President Shagari said that he had given a directive to the inspector general of police on the issue, adding that this should be communicated to the governors and police commissioners. The president touched on the issue of the involvement of the Army during the forthcoming elections, which he said would not be desirable unless as a last resort.

The issue of counting of votes at the polling centers was also touched on. A Radio Nigeria correspondent said that President Shagari asserted in a comment that he would start another round of briefings from 1 October this year if he wins in this year's election a second term in office.

On Army's Election Role

AB021908 Paris AFP in English 1816 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Lagos, June 2 (AFP) — The Nigerian Army will not be involved in the country's general elections next August, President Shehu Shagari told media executives in Lagos yesterday.

Asked whether the Army would be deployed to reinforce the police in view of the electoral act recently passed by the federal legislature which stipulated that counting of votes should take place at the polling stations, President Shagari said he was against the use of the Army because "it is not their role." He expressed the hope that the lawmakers would reconsider their stand on the matter and not insist that votes be counted at the polling stations because "the difficulty is that we do not have enough policemen to man every polling booth."

The provision in the new electoral law for the counting of votes at voting centers and hints that the Army might be invited to supervise and forestall violence during the forthcoming elections had generated much controversy in Nigeria's political circles.

Ekwueme on Oil Production, Problems With Chad

AB020903 Lagos NAN in English 0845 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Lagos, 1 Jun (NAN) — The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, said in Lagos today that Nigeria no longer had any problem about the sale of its crude oil. Dr Ekwueme said at the monthly press briefing for media executives that as a matter of fact, Nigeria is under pressure to overproduce, which she cannot do. He said that for some time now, the country had attained its allotted daily production of 1.3 million barrels. The vice president criticized some media reports that the country was at war with Chad during the recent border skirmishes. He said that there could have been a formal declaration of war by President Shehu Shagari, and supported by a resolution of the joint session of the National Assembly.

SENEGAL

Casamance Independence Supporters Arrested

AB021547 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 2 Jun 83

[By Jacques Lacotte]

[Text] Dakar, June 2 (AFP) — A further nine people of the Casamance (southern Senegal) Independence Movement have been arrested in the town of Ziguinchor and were brought to Dakar yesterday, it was learned in the Senegalese capital today.

They are accused of having distributed "subversive leaflets" and appear to be linked with a demonstration for the region's independence held on December 26 in Ziguinchor, the provincial capital. Sixty-three people were arrested after that demonstration, of whom 48 have since been released on bail. Trials were to have begun last month but have apparently been delayed because of the latest arrests.

Police have also seized the equipment at Ziguinchor on which the offending leaflets were printed. The leaflets were in the name of the "Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance" which was behind the December demonstration.

The leader of the movement, unheard of before December, is considered to be Abbot Augustin Diamakoune Senghor, who was among those arrested and expected to go on trial last month.

The latest arrests bring Casamance into the limelight again. The region is partially separated from the rest of Senegal by the enclave of Gambia, and was joined with Senegal later under a Franco-Portuguese agreement in 1866. It borders Guinea-Bissau, with which it has ethnic links, and served as a rear-base in the liberation war in Guinea-Bissau against Portuguese colonialism.

For the meanwhile, the Casamance Independence Movement does not appear to have majority support from the Diola people, the largest tribe in the region. But the distance from the capital, and the separation caused by the Gambia River and the state of Gambia, has favoured an irredentist tendency which was already evident under French colonialism.

The movement has moreover chosen for its symbol Queen Aliin Sitowe Diatta, who was deported by the French colonial administration in 1943 because of her opposition to the enlistment of young Diolas in the French Army.

Economic difficulties appear to have sparked the movement.

The authorities, while taking the movement seriously, have [words indistinct] affected by economic difficulties, and reaffirmed their determination to maintain the state's territorial integrity.

TOGO

Ghana's Asamoah Holds Talks on Reopening Border

AB021837 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 June 83

[Text] An eight-man Ghanaian delegation led by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, is in the Togolese capital, Lome, for talks with the Togolese Government officials on the reopening of the common border between the two countries. Ghana closed its side of the border with Togo last September to combat smuggling but reopened one point in January this year.

insisting that Ghana opens all entry points on the border.

Asamoah Comments on Meeting

AB022043 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 2 June 83

[Text] President General Eyadema granted two audiences this morning at the Presidential Palace in Lome. The first was given to Upper Voltan Foreign Affairs Minister Michel Kafando. The Upper Voltan foreign minister made no comment following his audience with the president.

The second was given to Ghanaian Foreign Affairs Secretary Dr Obed Asamoah, who led a delegation which included Ghanaian Internal Affairs Secretary Johnny Hansen. In a statement to the press, Dr Asamoah said he discussed matters of mutual interest with President Eyadema:

[Begin recording] [Asamoah in English followed by French translation — processed from English] You know we are very happy to be here. This is not the first time you have had a delegation from Ghana. We come here from time to time to discuss matters of common interest to both countries. We had discussions with our counterparts, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of interior and then we have also had this interview with the president. All these discussions have been concerned with matters of concern to both countries and they are all in the interest of keeping our relations, which are good already, on an even path.

[Unidentified reporter — in French] The Ghanaian secretary for foreign affairs also commented on the recent trade union demonstrations in Ghana:

[Asamoah in English followed by French translation — processed from English] Well, you know we published the budget. It is intended to introduce financial alternatives in the country and we have taken measures which certain elements of the society are not happy with, and these elements have engaged in demonstrations of opposition.

I would like to say that when you say students, it must be qualified to mean some students, because it is not all of the student body that is against the budget proposals. And you talk again about workers, it is really some workers who may be against, but, by and large, rather we have received demonstrations of support from the workers. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Zambian President Visits for Consultations

Arrival in Luanda

MB021410 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpts] (?Leading a party and government delegation), the president of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, arrived in Luanda this morning within the framework of the regular consultations existing between our country and Zambia. The Zambian president was received at the 4 February International Airport by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Immediately after his arrival, President Kaunda greeted a number of members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, and the government who had gathered at the airport to welcome him. Then the presidential delegation left for the presidential palace, where official talks have already started, followed by a private meeting between the two heads of state.

At the opening session of the talks, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos spoke, addressing the Zambian president. In reply, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, the chairman of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and president of the Republic of Zambia, began by expressing satisfaction at yet another visit to Angola. He expressed gratitude for the warm welcome accorded him and his delegation. Elsewhere in his speech, the Zambian president underlined the unconditional and total support that his people, party, and government grant to the MPLA-Labor Party. He condemned the destabilizing actions of the Pretoria regime against the People's Republic of Angola. Reviewing the situation of the region, the continent, and the world, Dr Kenneth Kaunda said that he had views in common with those expressed by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The supreme leader of the Republic of Zambia stressed the need to fight and vanquish apartheid so that the peoples of the southern region of our continent may eventually live in peace and harmony, free from any kind of oppression and discrimination.

On the existing relations between the two countries, Kenneth Kaunda said that Angola and Zambia were good neighbors and true friends who face a common enemy. He added that his working visit would enable him to examine further the fields of bilateral cooperation and to establish prospects for its reinforcement. The visit by the Zambian president to our country will culminate with a press conference to be given by the Zambian president to the national information media at about 1630.

Dos Santos Speech

MB021743 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos on 2 June in Luanda at opening of talks with Zambian President Kaunda]

[Text] Your Excellency, distinguished members of the delegation accompanying you, dear comrades:

It gives us great pleasure to welcome to the fatherland of Agostinho Neto our great friend, President Kaunda, and the delegation accompanying him. We want at this time to extend to him our warm welcome, and to wish him a pleasant stay in the People's Republic of Angola. The meeting we are going to hold comes within the framework of the relations of friendship and traditional solidarity existing between the MPLA-Labor Party and the United National Independence Party [UNIP], and between the people of Angola and the people of Zambia. They are relations which date far back — relations which have been forged over the years, and which are consolidated day after day in the common struggle against imperialism and for the building of the well-being of our respective peoples.

Obviously, we live in a tense region in the continent. We are experiencing the vicious consequences of the criminal and aggressive policy of the apartheid regime. We are attacked daily. We are attacked militarily, politically, and ideologically. A number of plots and maneuvers are also being made in the economic field in order to slow the economic development of our countries. Accordingly, the unity of action, solidarity, and reciprocal [word indistinct] between our peoples, parties, and governments are a necessity in the struggle which has been imposed on us by imperialism.

We [words indistinct] with President Kaunda to discuss issues of common interest, difficult problems facing our peoples, our continent, and the world in order to find common bases for action to achieve the noble objectives for which our people fight — (?that is) total independence and the building of societies which will serve the interests of our respective peoples.

On our continent, we have the OAU problem. Attempts have been made to hold the 19th summit, but they have failed. In spite of this temporary failure, we have not given up. We continue to develop efforts to safeguard the unity of our continental organization. Angola and Zambia are included in the Contact Group of 12 to ensure that the summit takes place, and on our side we have been making efforts so that the summit scheduled for June can be held successfully. [Words indistinct] so that a large number of heads of state can arrive in Addis Ababa so that the summit can take place. This means that the problem of a quorum has been solved, according to the signs. (?The holding of the summit) will once again confirm that Africa and its leaders possess a high level of political maturity, and are ready to overcome all maneuvers, all intrigues, and all slanders orchestrated by the forces of imperialism to harm the interests of our continent.

At the same time, there are a number of problems facing the world in general. The same situation we are experiencing today in southern Africa — aggravated by acts of aggression carried out by South Africa, which here represents the aggressive and belligerent interests of imperialism — is being experienced in other parts of the world. In the Middle East, the rights of the Palestinian people are not taken into consideration, and the people of Lebanon are victims of imperialist plots. In Central America, imperialist forces and the implanted dictatorships continue to suffocate the inalienable rights of peoples to total independence, liberty, and social justice. In Asia, too, the rights of

the working people are not respected, and the revolutionary forces fighting for peace and the achievement of total freedom are suppressed.

These are, therefore, the issues on which we shall focus our attention during the few hours of our meeting. We are going to exchange impressions on these issues, and will obviously examine bilateral cooperation in all fields — in the economic, social, political, and party fields, as well as in the fields of defense and security. We are ready to contribute to the best of our efforts so that the discussions can be held in an atmosphere of great understnding, friendship, and militancy, and we hope that this will be the case.

We hope that this visit by Comrade President Kaunda to Angola will be positive — as such visits have always been — and will contribute toward consolidating and strengthening the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation existing between the MPLA-Labor Party and UNIP, and between the Government of Angola and the Government of Zambia.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

One Zambia; one nation [words in English]. [Applause]

President Kaunda Departs

MB021952 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda left our country late this afternoon after a short working visit lasting about 6 hours. During this time, official talks were held between his delegation and an Angolan delegation led by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos within the framework of regular consultations being carried out by the two countries to examine bilateral cooperation and the international political situation.

After the talks there was no official communique issued, and the press conference by President Kaunda had scheduled previously in the program did not take place. The Angolan delegation which took part in the talks included Comrade Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, Alexandre Rodrigues Quito, and Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matrosse, all members of the Political Bureau and ministers of defense, interior, and security, respectively. Also present were Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the Central Committee secretary for foreign relations, and Venancio de Moura, the deputy foreign minister.

The Zambian delegation included Reuben Kamanga, a senior official of the Political Bureau of the UNIP; Wilson Chakulia, the minister of defense; (Justice Chomba), the minister of foreign affairs; and (J. Phire), the special assistant to the Zambian president for political affairs.

During the official luncheon held early this afternoon at Costa do Sol Hotel, during the exchange of toasts, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos spoke, addressing his Zambian counterpart:

[Begin recording] I am sure that the results of the visit just made by President Kaunda will contribute not only to strengthening the relations of friendship and solidarity, but, above all, will make even more dynamic the cooperation which fortunately exists and is developing well in the most important fields of our life — in the fields of defense and security and in the social, political, and diplomatic fields. We hope, of course, that these relations will develop as fast as possible in the economic and trade fields as well. To your health! [applause] [end recording]

BOTSWANA

President To Leave for OAU Summit in Ethiopia

MB021210 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The President, Dr Masire, leaves Botswana for Ethiopia on the weekend at the head of the Botswana delegation to the third attempt to hold the 19th summit of the OAU. The meeting is scheduled to start next Monday in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa.

Dr Masire will be accompanied by the minister of external affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, and the minister of agriculture, Mr Washington Meswele. The delegation will also include the deputy secretary for external affairs, Mr (Geoffrey Haribamonu); the deputy permanent secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr (Moses Letaukau); the senior private secretary to the president, Mr. (Louis Seleseng); and other senior government officials.

Two attempts to hold a summit last year in the Libyan capital of Tripoli were unsuccessful, first because of the opposition by some countries to the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, and then over who should represent Chad at the second attempt to hold the summit.

LESOTHO

First Soviet Ambassador To Present Credentials

MB021456 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The ambassador designate of the USSR to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr Yuriy Sepelev, will present his credentials to his majesty Moshoeshoe II on Thursday, 9 June, at the royal palace in Maseru. Addressing the Lesotho National Assembly recently, the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan said Lesotho would establish diplomatic relations with the USSR as one of the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Intelligence Reports Alleged Rift in LLA

MB021504 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Lesotho's intelligence sources in the South African territory of Quaqua have over the past few months revealed that the so-called LLA [Lesotho Liberation Army] is experiencing serious internal struggles, which have led to its splitting into three rival groups.

The strongest, referred to as the LLA High Command, is led by one (Lolo Mokoena) and is known to have withdrawn its allegiance from the self-exiled leader of the Basotholand Congress Party [BCP] Ntsu Mokhehle. Most members of the LLA High Command were trained abroad, while others have been recruited from the South African mines. It is the strongest in transport and weaponry. Its strategy was to install (Kwenya Mochakela) as Lesotho's next prime minister as soon as the present government was toppled. Since (Mochakela's) assassination by a dissident member of the group, (Ntsupata Rapapa), the LLA High Command is reported to have taken the alternative strategy of delaying its attacks against Lesotho until the death of Ntsu Mokhehle, which they view as imminent because of his age and poor health.

A second group, which remains loyal to Ntsu Mokhehle, is the so-called (Marabele) group, whose members are recruited from Lesotho. It is based in the South African bantustan of Transkei, where it is trained by a white South African, Major (McKenzie) of the SADF, and Sergeant (Majola) of the Transkei police force. Its Basotho leaders are (Lesodi Makwa) of Mokhotlong, who are assisted by (Rakuane Rakuang). It is bent on intensifying its attacks to overthrow the legitimate government of Dr Jonathan and install Ntsu Mokhehle as prime minister.

The last group, which also lacks arms, is the Lesotho Settlement Army, which is trying to close the rift between the first two factions. Its leaders are (Matungwane Mapefane) of Leribe and (Tsidiso Ratsitsi) of Mafeteng. Although its aim is to consolidate the efforts of the three LLA factions, this group aims to install (Mapefane) as prime minister, as opposed to Ntsu Mokhehle, who they feel is enjoying a life of luxury in South Africa at the expense of his followers.

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Minister on Relations With South Africa

NC021843 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Lisbon, June 2 (AFP) — Mozambique and South Africa are "two bad neighbours in a state of undeclared war imposed on the people of Mozambique by the Pretoria regime," Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano said here today.

Mr Chissano was speaking during a stopover on his way back to Maputo from New York, where he took part in the United Nations Security Council debate on Namibia. He said that relations between the two states had not worsened since last week's raid by the South African Air Force on alleged bases of the African National Congress in Maputo because "they have always been bad."

However Mr Chissano still allowed that bilateral negotiations might continue "if the South Africans do not accompany them with hostile actions against Mozambique." But he warned, "If there are direct invasions or attacks against our territory, that will mean that they do not want negotiations or peaceful coexistence." Mr Chissano said that since the South African air raid, Mozambique had redoubled its vigilance. The result was the downing last Monday of a "South African spy plane" over Maputo, he noted.

Spy Plane Said To Show RSA-Israel Military Ties

MB021008 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0909 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The South African military espionage plane which was shot down last Monday by the Mozambique antiaircraft batteries in Maputo was manufactured under an Israeli patent. The newspaper *Noticias*, which has disclosed this fact, adds that South Africa has a factory based in Durban that manufactures this type of plane.

It will be recalled that the plan that was shot by the Mozambique Armed Forces was equipped with a 16-mm movie camera. The camera had a lens of French origin. The spy plane was remote-controlled and was fitted to carry out reconnaissance missions and to take films.

Noticias points out that from 11 to 13 July, the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid will hold an international conference in Vienna with the aim of exposing the military alliance between South Africa and Israel.

Soviet Education Official Discusses Cooperation

MB021423 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Graca Machel, minister of education and culture, received Nikolay Sofinski, deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the Soviet Union, in Maputo yesterday. During the meeting they discussed questions related to the existing cooperation between the two countries in the fields of secondary and higher education, and outlined future actions for the education sector.

Speaking of what has been done in the framework of the existing cooperation between the two countries in the fields of secondary and higher education, Graca Machel pointed out that one of the main tasks that will be carried out will deal mainly with the formation of national cadres that can embody the cultural values of our country, within the fields of science and technology. The minister of education and culture added that significant steps have already been taken in the framework of cooperation, not only because national cadres are already being formed, but because the activities of the Soviet teachers have been highly valuable.

Oil Research Deal With Esso, Shell Reported

MB021020 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] On Tuesday in Austin, in the United States, Mozambique signed a contract with Esso and Shell for oil research in the Rovuma River Basin in Cabo Delgado Province.

Quoting the national director of Hydrocarbons of Mozambique, the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY says that under the terms of the contract the two companies will invest over $60 million — about 2.34 million contos — in the search for hydrocarbons in that river over 7 years. The contract, which was

signed by Abdul Magid Osman, secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons, comes at the end of a number of talks held since April 1982, when an international tender for bids for the Cabo Delgado area was opened.

It is known that the secretary of state for coal and hydrocarbons is still in the United States, where he expects to hold talks with other oil companies on oil research in other areas of Mozambique.

SOUTH AFRICA

Heunis Defends Dialogue with U.S. Officials

MB021858 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says the government intends continuing to have dialogue with American officials because South Africa and the United States share important strategic goals.

In his reply to the debate in the House of Assembly on the budget vote of his department, Mr Heunis referred to criticism leveled at the government by the Conservative Party, because of government dealings with the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker. He said that because the United States was prepared to cooperate with South Africa to check Soviet expansion in southern Africa, and because the United States recognized basic South African security and political interests, the government would continue to share dialogue with the United States.

Mr Heunis said Dr Crocker was one of the few people in the world who was prepared to recognize publicly that there were positive developments in South Africa. He said the government would determine constitutional dispensation in South Africa without interference, but could at the same time not afford to isolate itself from the international community, least of all from the United States.

Conflicting Reports Issued on 'Spy Plane'

SADF Officially Denies Involvement

MB020911 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0821 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Pretoria, June 2, SAPA — The South African Defence Force denied again in Pretoria today that a drone reconnaissance aircraft shot down over Maputo this week had belonged to South Africa. A spokesman said the SADF stood by its statement that no South African Air Force aircraft had flown over Maputo on Monday when the drone was shot down.

According to newspaper reports today, intelligence sources said the small pilotless drone, believed to be the Israeli-designed IAI Scout, was on an intelligence-gathering mission for the SADF'S military intelligence branch. The drone is said to have been used by other South African intelligence organisations in the past.

Military experts yesterday estimated that at least four missiles, costing Mozambique about R3 million, could have been used to down the aircraft, which is worth about R500,00.

Intelligence Sources Acknowledge Mission

MB020900 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 2 Jun 83 p 1

[By Chris Olckers]

[Text] The remote-controlled reconaissance drone shot down over Maputo this week was a South African spy plane.

Intelligence sources yesterday told the *Rand Daily Mail* the small pilotless Israeli-designed IAI Scout which was hit by anti-aircraft fire was on an intelligence gathering mission for the South African Defence Force's Military Intelligence branch.

It is the first time it has become known the SADF uses drone spy planes, and it is believed this type of drone furnished the SAAF with its advance intelligence on African National Congress targets struck in Matola, near Maputo, last week. The SADF drone is said to have been used by other South African intelligence-gathering organisations in the past.

Earlier a spokesman for the South African Air Force said no SAAF aircraft were in Mozambique air space on Monday when the drone was downed. Making it clear he was only speaking on behalf of the SAAF, the spokesman stated emphatically the downed aircraft did not belong to the SAAF. But an SADF spokesman gave a terse "no comment" when asked to confirm the drone was on a mission for SADF military intelligence.

Last night the Progressive Federal Party's defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, called on the minister of defence to acknowledge or deny Mozambican claims that the drone was on a mission for the SADF. "It is obvious that the drone could only have come from this country. It is natural for any country to make use of spy planes to get information.

"By refusing to come clean, the SADF loses credibility. They must stop beating about the bush," Mr Myburgh said.

Military experts yesterday estimated at least four missiles — costing Mozambique about R3 million — could have been used to down the craft which costs about R500,000. Initial reports from Mozambique said two "jets" were sighted over the capital, and when they failed to identify themselves they were fired on by an anti-aircraft battery. The drone was shot down over Maputo Bay and the other turned sharply and flew away south.

Military experts said yesterday the claim that there was a second aircraft could be correct in that the drone was meant to draw fire from hidden and unidentified batteries. It is also understood the second aircraft might also have been a drone.

The IAI Scout has a top speed of 148 km/h, can stay in the air for at least 4 1/2 hours, and can be controlled from up to 150km away. The SAAF base at Hoedspruit is less than 150 km from Maputo.

According to the latest edition of the authoritative "Jane's All the World's Aircraft", the highly sophisticated drone is used primarily for reconnaissance, target identification, surveillance, and damage assessment. The two-cylinder powered drone carries a TV camera with a telephoto lens — mounted in the belly — which can rotate and scan through 360 degrees in azimuth and 90 degrees in pitch. It can also be fitted with a panoramic camera to scan an area within 60 degrees of its flight path, and can carry a laser designator/rangefinder and a thermal imaging camera.

The IAI Scout can be launched from the back of a truck or a conventional runway, and it is guided by radio and a two-way data link. The craft has a wingspan of 3.60 m and is 3.68 m long.

Politicization of Controversy Criticized

MB030603 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says it would be irresponsible of any security force to reveal details of, or to confirm the methods it uses to gather information, and he expects greater understanding of this from the representatives of political parties.

Gen Malan was reacting to the statement by the opposition spokesman on defense, Mr Philip Myburgh, in which he said that he had found it strange that the minister and his spokesmen refused to admit that a remote-controlled aircraft shot down over Maputo had come from South Africa. Gen Malan said the public should realize that the country could not afford that the South African Defense Force — which was not a party-political institution — should be embarrassed for party-political gain.

Botha, Lesotho Minister To Discuss Crackdown

MB020923 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0859 GMT 2 June 83

[Text] Pretoria, June 2, SAPA — The South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his Lesotho counterpart, Mr E. P. Sekhonyana, will meet in Johannesburg tomorrow for urgent discussions reportedly called for by Lesotho to discuss the recent security crackdown on the kingdom's borders. Lesotho is apparently upset about the shorter operating hours and tight searches imposed by South African border post staff in the wake of the Pretoria and Bloemfontein bomb blasts. According to Mr Sekhonyana, the crackdown has caused untold misery to hundreds of Basotho. A foreign affairs spokeswoman in Pretoria confirmed this mornbut said details and the venue of the meeting were being kept secret for security reasons.

Students Protest Proposed Racial Quota Bill

MB030637 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1519 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, June 2, SAPA — More than 2,000 students and staff of all races of the University of Natal today marched through Pietermaritzburg in protest against proposed legislation limiting the racial composition of white universities in South Africa. Led by Dr Alan Paton, the march proceeded from the Anglican cathedral down the city's main street to the city hall, where they gathered to hear Dr Paton speak in opposition to the quota bill at present before parliament.

Cries of "Amandhla, nowethu" (power to the people) were shouted. The city hall was crowded with protesters who applauded Dr Paton's address.

Earlier this week, an invitation was extended to the public and the convocation of the university to join the march, but this was not possible as the magisterial permission allowed only the participation of current staff and students.

Professor Deneys Schreiner, the vice principal of the University of Natal, said at the start of the march it was an historic event, and he could not recall a similar occasion since the Emergency Act of 1960.

SWAZILAND

Deputy Prime Minister Leaves for Israel

MB021058 Mbabane The Swazi Observer in English 2 June 83 p 3

[By *Observer* reporter]

[Text] The Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, left the country yesterday for Johannesburg on his way to Israel where he will spend a week at the invitation of the Israeli Government.

In an interview from his home last night, Senator Nsibandze said during his stay in Israel he will call on the foreign minister, and later hold talks with Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Senator Nsibandze will also visit the Israeli cooperative and labour unions, as well as agricultrual settlements.

"While in Israel, I will visit the Israeli labour unions and agriculaspects. As an agriculturalist, I still have interests in their well organised agriculture because one can learn a lot," Senator Nsibandze said.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Returns From Brief Angola Visit

MB030740 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] President Kaunda yesterday held bilateral talks with President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola in Luanda at which several issues, including the Organization of African Unity, were discussed. The two presidents, who exchanged views on all areas of bilateral cooperation and reviewed programs and the progress of the Zambia-Angola Joint Permanent Commission, also condemned South Africa's destabilization acts in the region.

President Kaunda, who flew to Luanda yesterday, was accompanied by chairman of the political committee, Mr Reuben

Kamanga; Defense Minister Mr Wilson Chakulya; and his special assistant for political affairs, Mr (Newted Phiri). The two presidents reiterated the need for unity and solidarity among the two countries and people, since they were engaged in a common struggle against a common enemy; racist South Africa.

Earlier, President dos Santos said there were indications that the reconvened 19th OAU summit scheduled for June 5th in Addis Ababa will be able to achieve a quorum. He said Zambia and Angola, as members of the Contact Group of 12, had done their part to ensure that the summit takes place and succeeds.

Party Requests GDR Envoy To Arrange Visit
MB030645 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 June 83

[Text] A member of the central committee in charge of the industrial participating democracy for the party, Mr (Cedric Seko), said in Lusaka today that the German Democratic Republic [GDR] has been requested to assist Zambia to accelerate the implementation of industrial participatory democracy.

Mr (Seko), who was speaking when that country's ambassador to Zambia, Horst Koehler, called on him at Freedom House, said that Zambia could gain a lot from the GDR, which he said had attained high achievement in participatory democracy. He requested the envoy to arrange a visit of that country for teachers from the ministry of cooperatives and the department of industrial participatory democracy to gain experience from the concept of industrial participatory democracy.

The ambassador described the relations between Zambia and GDR as warm and helpful, and pledged his country's continued effort to strengthen them.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Warns RSA on UN Resolution 435
MB030718 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 June 83

[Text] The minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyariara, has warned the Pretoria regime that rejection of UN Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence will lead to more violence in southern Africa.

Comrade Shamuyariara was speaking in his capacity as the acting minister of foreign affairs at a reception held to mark Italy's national day in Harare last night. He attacked the apartheid regime for its internal cosmetic changes, which do not take into account the aspirations of the black majority in South Africa. Comrade Shamuyariara said South Africa's policy of economic sabotage and political destabilization has undermined the efforts of Southern African Development Coordination Conference countries in economic development.

PLO Envoy Repeats Denial of Role in Bombing
MB021026 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] The Western media has been criticized for exaggerating the split within the PLO. In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation yesterday, the Palestine charge d'affairs to Zimbabwe, Comrade Hani Shawwa, said the differences which exist in his organization were created by external forces. Comrade Hani gave the assurance that these differences would be resolved in a democratic manner. He denied PLO involvement in the recent attack on an air force headquarters in Pretoria in which at least 18 people were killed and several others injured.

Comrade Hani said the Pretoria racists were trying to implicate the PLO in the blast in order to play down on the successes being scored by liberation movements in South Africa.